

AN
HISTORICAL and GENEALOGICAL
ACCOUNT
OF THE
FAMILY
OF THE
GREVILES,

To the TIME of *Greville, Family of*
FRANCIS, the present Earl BROOKE.

INCLUDING
An ABSTRACT of the History and Succession
of the ancient EARLS of *WARWICK*; and
some Account of *WARWICK CASTLE*.



LONDON, Printed in the Year 1750.



AN
A C C O U N T
O F T H E
F A M I L Y
O F T H E
G R E V I L E S.

THE Name of this Family was anciently wrote *Graville*, or *Greville*, (with or without the final *e*) and sometimes *Grevel*. The learned *Leland*, in his *Itinerary of England*, which he wrote in the Reign of *Henry* the Eighth, in the frequent Mention he makes of this Family, uses the two first of those Names promiscuously. He says, ‘ ‘ Sum hold Opinion that the *Gravilles* cam originally in at the Conquest. ‘ ‘ The veri auncient House of the *Gravilles* is at *Draiton* by *Banburi*, in *Oxfordshire*. But there is an nother Manor Place of the chief Stok of the *Gravilles*, caullid *Milcot*, yn *Warwikshire*, where a late, as at a newer, fairer, and more commodious House, thei used to ly at.— ‘ And Court Rolles remayne yet at *Draiton*, that the *Grevilles* (had) Landes ons by Yere 3300 Marks.

‘ And *Gravilles* had *Knap Castel*, and *Bewbusch Parke*, and other Landes in *Southsax*, by Descentes of their Name.

‘ ‘ *Grevill*, an ancient Gent. dwelleth at *Milcote*, scant a Mile lower than *Stratford*, towards *Avon ripa dextra*.’

These and other Authorities, together with the Name itself, which plainly appears to be *Norman*, sufficiently evince the great Antiquity of this Family in *England*: Yet the first of them I meet with on Record, is in the Reign of *Edward* the First, 1294^c, when *William Grevill* died seized of the Manors of *Inglethwait* and *Awaldtoftes*, in the County of *York*; and of the Office of chief Forester of *Galteres*, with the Jurisdiction there.

After him was *John Grevill*, with whom the learned *Camden* begins his curious and accurate Pedigree of the Family (the original Roll of which is in the Possession of *Francis*, the present

^a Itin. Vol. 4. Part 1. fol. 16.

^b Ibid. Vol. 6. fol. 19.

^c Ibid. Vol. 4. Part 1. fol. 16.

^d Ibid. Part 2. fol. 167.

^e Esc. 23 Edw. I. n. 69.

Earl Brooke.) This *John Grevill* died before 33 *Edw. III.* ^f when there was a Plea between *Margaret*, the Wife of the said *John*, and *Richard de Cauris*, and *Isabel* his Wife, concerning the Wardship of *William Grevill*, Son and Heir of the said *John*.

Which *William* was seated in *Campden*, in *Gloucestershire* ^g; and had Issue *William*, his Son and Heir. They were both living in 21 *Rich. II.* and being wrote *William Grevel* of *Campden*, the one lent the King 200 Marks, and the other 100 Marks (great Sums in those Days;) and August 10, 1397 ^h, the King acknowledges the Receipt of the said Loan from them, and promises Payment thereof in the *Quindenes* of *Easter* next. The Year after, this last *William* having purchased the Manor of *Milcote*, in Com. *Warwick*, of Sir *Walter Beauchamp*, Knt. he, to strengthen his Title, obtained a Release, bearing Date at *Milcote*, November 5, 22 *Rich. II.* ⁱ from *William de Peto*, Cousin and Heir to *Geffery de Langley*, whose Right it was in the Reign of King *Edward* the Third. And being so possessed thereof, entailed it by Fine, in 2 *Hen. IV.* ^k on the Issue Male of his Body by *Joan*, then his Wife, and for want of such Issue, upon his Sons, by a former Wife, *John* and *Lodowick*, and the Issue Male of their Bodies successively, with Remainder to his right Heirs. He died in 3 *Hen. IV.* as appears by the Probate of his last Will and Testament, which bears Date at *Campden*, April 2, 1401. He ^l therein orders his Body to be buried in the Church of the blessed Virgin *Mary* of *Campden*, and bequeaths 100 Marks to the Repairs of it. Also 200 *l.* to maintain four Chaplains to say Mass in the said Church for ten Years following, for his Soul, and the Souls of his Ancestors. He bequeaths his Manors, Lands, &c. to *Joan* his Wife, *John Grevill* his Son, and *Richard Brothell*, his Executors, and appoints Sir *Roger Hatton*, Abbot of *Evesham*, and Sir *William Bradley*, Supervisors. The said *Joan*, his second Wife ^m, was Sister and Heir of Sir *Philip Thornbury*, Knt. and lived a long Time after him. But this Lady having brought him no Sons, the Entail beforementioned took Place, with regard to *John*, his Son and Heir, and *Lodowick*, whom he had by *Margaret* his first Wife ⁿ, by whom he likewise had Issue *Mary*, the Wife of *John Gifford*, of *Harpre*, Esq; and *Alice*, of *Edmond Ludlow*, Esq;

Which *John Grevill* resided also ^o at *Campden*, and being ^p Sheriff of *Gloucestershire*, and the *Marches* of *Wales*, in 6 *Hen. IV.* bore for his Arms ^q, Or, on a Cross engrailed, within the

^f Placita 33 *Edw. III.* Rot. 35.

^g Ex Stemmate, per Guill. Cambden, Clar. Reg. Arm.

^h Rymer's *Fœdera*, Tom. 8. p. 9 and 10.

ⁱ Dugdale's Antiq. of *Warwickshire*, 1st Edit. p. 529, 530.

^j Rot. Fin. 2 *Hen. IV.* m. 5.

^k Ex Registr. voc. Arundell, Vol. 1. fol. 183.

^l Esc. 23 *Hen. VI.*

^m Ex Stemmate, per Cambden, præd.

ⁿ Rot. Fin. 6 *Hen. IV.* m. 29.

^o Ibid.

^p Dugdale, p. 530.

like Border Sable, ten Annulets of the first, with a Mullet of free Points in the dexter Quarter. And I presume he was the same John Grevill, who, in 8 Hen. V. had the King's Pardon for all Transgressions^r, in that he, and Sibil his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Sir Robert Corbet, deceased, entered on the Lands and Tenements, which Joan, the Wife of the said Sir Robert, held in Dower. But he had another Wife^s, Joyce, Daughter of Sir Walter Cokesey, Knt. and Sister and Heir to Hugh, by whom he had Issue John, his Son and Heir. This John resided at Charlton Regis, in Com. Gloucester; and by the Death of Joan^t, his Grandfather's second Wife, in 28 Hen. VI. came to possess the Manor of Milcote, (which she held during Life) and thereupon made that Seat his Residence. But before this he was^u chose one of the Knights for Gloucestershire, in 2 Hen. V. and in four other Parliaments, viz. from the Last of Henry the Fifth, to the Thirteenth of Henry the Sixth. And after residing in Warwickshire^w, he was in the Commission of the Peace for that County, and^x Sheriff of that and Leicestershire in 1 Edw. IV. In 5 Edw. IV.^y he had the Honour of Knighthood conferred on him; and in 13 Edw. IV.^z had Livery of the Lands descended to him by the Death of his Mother. The same Year he was Sheriff^a of Warwickshire and Leicestershire, as also a third Time, in 17 Edw. IV. He bore the same Arms as his Father did, excepting the Annulets upon the Cross, as appears by his Picture, together with his Wife, both kneeling in their Surcoats of Arms, in the East Window of the Parish Church at Binton, in Warwickshire. He departed this Life Aug. 6. 20 Edw. IV. and by his last Will^b, desired to be buried in St. Ann's Chapel, in the Church of Weston super Avon.

Thomas, his only Son and Heir, was^c 26 Years of Age, at the Decease of his Father, and in respect of the Inheritance he enjoyed by Descent from his Grandmother, assumed the Surname of Cokesey; and having Livery of his Father's Lands, was the same Year, 20 Edw. IV.^d constituted Sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire. His chief Residence was at Milcote, and at the Coronation of King Henry the Seventh, he^e was one of the Knights of the Bath then created. The next Year (2 Hen. VII.) he was made^f a Knight Banneret, for his valiant Behaviour in the Battle of Stoke. In 4 Hen. VII. he was

^r Pat. 8 Hen. V. m. 14.

^s Camden ut antea.

^t Rot. Fin. 28 Hen. VI. m. 16.

^u Pryn's Brevia Parl. Part 1. p. 113. and Part 4. p. 503.

^w Pat. ab an. 39 Hen. VI. usq. 7 Edw. IV. in. d.

^x Rot. Fin. 1 Edw. IV. m. 32.

^y Pat. 5 Edw. IV. p. 1. in d. m. 30.

^z Rot. Fin. 13 Edw. IV. m. 3.

^a Ibid. m. 30. and 17 Edw. IV. m. 11.

^b Lib. 3. Test. in Regist. Episc. Wigorn. fol. 24.

^c Esc. 20 Edw. IV. n. 72.

^d Rot. Fin. 20 Edw. IV. m. 3.

^e MS. Nom. Equit. in Bibl. Cotton Claudius, C. 3. p. 11.

^f Ibid. p. 14.

^z one of the Commissioners of Array in the County of *Warwick*, for sending Archers, &c. into *Britany*, for Relief of that Dutchy; and the Year after was constituted ^h one of the Justices for Jail Delivery in *Warwickshire*; and in 6 *Hen. VII.* a ⁱ Commissioner for arraying of Men in Defence of this Realm, then in Danger of an Invasion from *Charles* the Ninth, King of *France*. This *Sir Thomas* ^k died in 14 *Hen. VII.* ^l leaving no Issue by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *William* Lord *Herbert*; whereupon *Robert Russel*, and *Robert Winter*, were found to be his Cousins and Heirs, and inherited the Lands of the *Cokesys*. But by Force of the Entail, made in 2 *Hen. IV.* the Manor of *Milcote*, and other Manors and Lands of the *Grevills*, resorted to *John Grevill*, great Grandchild to *Lodowick*, second Son to *William Grevill* of *Cambden*.

This *Lodowick* (or *Lewis*) took to Wife ^m *Margaret*, eldest of the two Daughters and Coheirs of *Sir Giles Arden* (or *Ardene*) of *Drayton* near *Banbury*, in *Oxfordshire*; *Joan*, the other Daughter and Heir ⁿ, being married to *Sir Richard Archer*, Knt. *Leland* ^o says, 'The first notable Encrese of the Landes of *Graville*, of *Draiton*, cam by one *Lewis Graville*, that married *Margaret*, the Daughter and Heir of a Noble, caullid *Syr Giles Arden*. The Wife of the which *Syr Giles* was named *Phillip*, and she likewise was a Woman borne to fair Landes. So that the Possessions of *Giles* and *Phillip* descended onto *Lewys Graville*, whose fair Tumbe is yet sene in the Paroche Chirch of *Draiton*.' In consequence of this Marriage, *Lodowick* settled at *Drayton*, the Seat of that ancient Family, and being possessed of the whole, or the largest Part of that rich Inheritance, raised this Branch of the Family of *Grevills* to so eminent a Degree, that *Leland* (as we mentioned before) says, they were once possessed of 3300 Marks *per Annum*. An immense Estate in those Days. The same Author adds ^p, '*Gravilles* of *Drayton* claime to be Heyres to the Lord *Denham*.' This Claim has probably been founded on the Rights of the House of *Ardene*: But as that ancient Family has lain so long extinguished in the Male Line, we cannot with Certainty now pretend to clear up that Point. *Leland* ^q is farther so particular, as to give an Account how this great Estate, by the Fraud of one *Somerton*, (to whom it came to be bequeathed in Trust, without a proper Declaration of Uses) and by the Extravagance of the Grandfather of the *Grevill* of *Draiton*, then living, (in the Time of King *Henry* the Eighth) came to be reduced to 400 Marks *per An-*

^z Pat. 4 *Hen. VII.* m. 20.

^h Pat. 5 *Hen. VII.* p. 1. m. 18.

ⁱ Pat. 6 *Hen. VII.* m. 5.

^k Lilly's Pedigree of Nobility, MS. p. 31, 82.

^l Pat. 15 *Hen. VII.* p. 1. m. 4.

^m Ex Stem. per *Cambden*, & *Lilly*, p. 82.

ⁿ Lilly's Pedigree of Nobility, MS. p. 81, 82.

^o Trin. Vol. 4. Part 1. fol. 16.

^p Ibid. fol. 17.

^q Ibid. fol. 16.

GREVILE, Earl Brooke.

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num. By this Marriage *Lodowick* had four Sons, viz. *William* his Heir; *Richard*, who was Knight for ^a *Oxfordshire*, in 8 *Hen. V.* *Robert*^r; and *John*^s, the Father of *Richard Grevill* of *Le-mington*, in *Gloucestershire*, who had Issue *William Grevill*^t, who, in 20 *Hen. VII.* was made Serjeant at Law, and 1 *Hen. VIII.* constituted ^u one of the Justices of the *Common Pleas*. The aforesaid *Lodowick Grevill* died at *Drayton*, in *Oxfordshire*^w, 28 *August*, 1438, 17 *Hen. VI.* leaving *William*^x his Son and Heir.

Which *William Grevill*, of *Drayton*, married ^y *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Francis*, of *Formark* in *Com. Derby. Knt.* and departing ^z this Life, in 19 *Hen. VII.* was succeeded by *Ralph*, his Son and Heir.

This *Ralph Grevill* took to Wife *Margaret*^a, Daughter and Coheir of *Thomas Poyntz*, of *Frampton-Cottell* in the County of *Gloucester*; and as by this Marriage the *Grevills*, his Descendants, have the Right of quartering the Arms of no less than five ancient and honourable Families, viz. of *Poyntz*, *Bardolph*, *Mallet*, *Clanebow*, and *Aeton*, it will not be improper to deduce the Pedigree of that Lady. In the Reign of King *John*, *Nicholas Poinz*, (or, as it was afterwards written, *Poyntz*)^b taking Part with the rebellious Barons, was disseized of his Lands, then lying in the Counties of *Somerset*, *Dorset*, and *Gloucester*; but upon returning to his Obedience^c, he had Restitution in 18 *John*. He had to Wife *Julian*, the Sister and Heir of *Henry Bardolph*, of *How* in the County of *Kent*, by whom^d he had *Hugh*, his Son and Heir. Which *Hugh Poyntz* married *Hawise*, Sister and Coheir to *William Mallet*, of *Cory-Mallet*, in the County of *Somerset*, and dying 4 *Hen. III.* by her left *Nicholas*, his Son and Heir. This *Nicholas Poyntz* died 1 *Edw. I.* being then seized of the Manor of *Cory-Mallet*, and left *Hugh*, his Son and Heir. Which *Hugh Poyntz*^e was summoned to Parliament, by the Title of Lord *Poyntz*, Baron of *Cory-Mallet*, from 27 *Edw. I.* until 1 *Edw. II.* in which Year he died, leaving *Nicholas*, his Son and Heir. This *Nicholas Poyntz* was likewise summoned to Parliament, in 2, 3, and 4 of *Edw. II.* He was twice married: By his first Wife, *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Eudo La Zouch*, he had a Son and Heir, *Hugh*, from whose second Son^f the *Poyntz's*, who settled in *Gloucestershire*, were descended; and by his second Wife, *Maud*^g, who died 35 *Edw. III.* the

^a Pryn's Brev. Parl. Part 1. p. 125.

^r Ex Collect. Tho. Meller.

^s Cambden.

^t Dugd. Chron. Series, p. 77.

^u Pat. 1 Hen. VIII, p. 2. m. 31.

^w Inscript. Tumuli apud Drayton.

^x Ibid.

^y Cambden ut antea.

^z Dugdale, p. 534.

^a Cambden ut antea.

^b Claus. 17 Joh. m. 17.

^c Claus. 18 Joh. m. 5.

^d Dugd. Bar. Vol. 2. p. 1 and 2. And

Cambden ut antea.

^e Dugd. Bar.

^f Ibid.

^g Cambden ut antea.

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Sister

Sister and Heir of Sir *John Acton*, he had a Son, *John Poyntz*, of *Iron-Acton* Which *John Poyntz* married *Philippa*, one of the Cousins and Heirs of *Thomas Clanebow*, by whom he had a Son, *Robert*. This *Robert Poyntz*, of *Iron-Acton*, married *Catherine*, Daughter of *Thomas Berkley*, alias *Fitz-Nichols*, and by her left a Son, *Thomas Poyntz* of *Frampton Cottell*, whose Daughter and Coheir, *Margaret*, was married to the aforesaid *Ralph Grevill*. By which Marriage he left a Son and Heir, *John*.

Which *John Grevill*, on the Death of Sir *Thomas Grevill*, alias *Cooksey*, in 14 *Hen. VII.* as aforesaid, succeeded to the Lordship and Manor of *Milcote*, and other the ancient Demesnes of the *Grevills*. In 15 *Hen. VII.* ^a he was one of the Justices for the Jail Delivery at *Warwick* ⁱ, and also in the Commission of the Peace for the County. He married ^k *Jane*, Daughter of Sir *Humphry Forster*, of *Harpeden*, and had Issue *Edward*, his Son and Heir, and *Robert* ^l, who left two Daughters his Coheirs, *Dorothy*, Wife of *Edward Morgan*, and *Anne*, of *Thomas Nevill*, Esqrs.

Which *Edward* was in the Commission of the Peace for *Warwickshire* in 1 *Hen. VIII.* and having been, in 5 *Hen. VIII.* at the Sieges of *Teroven* and *Tournay*, and the Battle that ensued, called by our Historians the Battle of Spurs, from the Swiftness of the *French* in running away ^m, He received the Honour of Knighthood on the 13th of *October*, for his valiant Behaviour. In 12 *Hen. VIII.* he was one of the Knights ⁿ appointed to attend the King and Queen to *Canterbury*, and from thence to *Calais*, and *Guisnes*, to the Meeting of the *French King*; every one of that Degree having a Chaplain, eleven Servants, and eight Horses. In 13 *Hen. VIII.* he obtained the Wardship of *Elizabeth*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs, and at last the sole Heir of *Edward Willoughby*, the only Son of *Robert Lord Brooke*; a Grant, which, in its Consequences, greatly contributed to aggrandize his Family, as will appear from what afterwards follows. He married *Anne*, Daughter of *John Denton*, of *Amersden* in the County of *Bucks*, by whom he had four Sons, viz. *John*, his eldest Son and Heir; *Fulk*, his second Son, of whose Posterity I am principally to treat; and *Thomas* and *Edward*, who died without Issue. He departed this Life in 20 *Hen. VIII.* and was buried in *St. Anne's Chapel*, in the Church of *Weston upon Avon*, according to the Appointment of his Will.

This *John Grevill* of *Milcote* and *Drayton*, his eldest Son, was one of the Knights for the County of *Warwick*, in 30 *Hen. VIII.*

^a Pat. 15 *Hen. VII.* m. 14.

ⁱ Dugdale.

^k Camden.

^l Ibid.

^m MS. Claudius, C. 3. in Bibl. Cotton.

ⁿ MS. Not. B. 5. in Bibl. Joh. Anstis, Arm. nup. Gart. Reg. Arm. et Rymer's *Fœdera*, Tom. 13. p. 710, & seq.

^o Camden ut antea.

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^p Cambr
^q Ibid.

GREVILE, *Earl Brooke.*

and being knighted at the Coronation of King *Edward VI.* died on the 25th of *November*, the Year following, leaving by his Wife *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *John Spencer*, of *Hodnet*, Esq; an only Son, *Edward*, who was afterwards knighted.

Which Sir *Edward Grevill*, of *Milcote* ^p, married the Daughter and Coheir of *William Willington*, by whom he had an only Son, *Lodowick*; who likewise left an only Son, *Edward*, who was knighted. This Sir *Edward Grevill*, of *Milcote* ^q, married the Daughter of Sir *Thomas Bromley*, Chancellor of *England*, by whom he had two Daughters: But being much involved in Debt^r, (with the Consent of Sir *Arthur Ingram*, who married one of his Daughters) he sold his whole Estate to *Lionell Cranfield*, Earl of *Middlesex*. And thus the elder Branch of the Family, the *Grevills* of *Milcote*, came to be extinct.

I now return to *Fulke*, second Son to Sir *Edward Grevill*, and Brother to Sir *John Grevill* aforesaid. This *Fulke* had for Wife *Elizabeth* beforementioned, the Ward of his Father, one of the greatest Heiresses then in *England*, and by her had a numerous Issue. Before I treat of the Offspring of this Marriage, it may not be improper to give a particular Account of the Descent of this Lady, from whom this Family of the *Grevilles* inherited a very large Estate, and partook of the noblest Blood in *England*. She was not only sole Heir of the Family of *Willoughby* of *Brooke*, by her Father, but by her Grandmother was descended from the old Earls of *Warwick*, and was Heir to one of the most considerable Branches of that illustrious Family. I shall therefore go back to the Time when the Family of *Warwick* flourished. To render the Digression entertaining to the curious Reader, and to throw more of Light upon the Subject in Hand, I shall begin with a short Historical Review of the old Earls of *Warwick*, so well known in *English* History. In this Family, which gave a Succession of Earls for upwards of four hundred Years, and fell at last by its own Weight, the Reader will have a remarkable Instance of the Dignity, Wealth and Power of the ancient *English* Nobility, as well as of the Uncertainty of human Grandeur.

William the Conqueror, having fortified the Town of *Warwick* with a Ditch and Gates, and built, or rather enlarged and strengthened the Castle, committed the Custody of that strong Place to *Henry de Newburgh*, (younger Son to *Roger de Bello-mont*, Earl of *Mellent*) so called from the Castle of *Newburgh* in *Normandy*, the Place of his Birth. The same King, towards the End of his Reign, advanced this *Henry* to the Dignity of Earl of *Warwick*, and to the Earldom and Castle annexed the Manor of *Warwick*, which was then in the Crown, and in-

^p Camden ut antea.

^q Ibid.

^r MSS. penes Fran. ffc. Comit. Brooke.

^s Dugd. Ear. p. 68, &c.

cluded the Royalty of the Borough. Soon after the Death of the Conqueror, *William Rufus*, his Successor, enriched this new created Earl with the whole Inheritance of *Turchil de Warwick*, who had large Possessions in this and in other Counties, and at the Time of the Conquest bore the Title of Earl of *Warwick*, though he was but in the Nature of Deputy, or Lieutenant here, to the Earl of *Mercia*. The Bear and Ragged Staff (which had been the Device or Ensign of *Turchil's* Family, from before the Time of his Ancestor, *Guy Earl of Warwick*, so famous for his Feats of Chivalry in the Time of the *Saxons*) was, on the Grant of this Inheritance, assumed by the new Earl, as the Ensign likewise of his Family; and hence it became the remarkable Badge of the successive Earls of *Warwick*, through the Lines of *Newburgh*, *Beauchamp*, *Nevil*, *Plantagenet*, and *Dudley*; and when Supporters came in use, was in that Shape added to their Arms. In the Reign of *Henry the First*, this *Henry Earl of Warwick*, in Imitation of that King, (who made a Park at *Woodstock*, the first that ever was in *England*) began making *Wedgenock Park*, about two Miles from his Castle at *Warwick*: Whether it was finished by himself, or his Successors, is not certain, but he was soon imitated in this Piece of Magnificence by others; and hence the Waste of Lands for Parks became so frequent in after Ages, among the Nobility in *England*. The same Earl founded the Priory at *Warwick*, for the Canons of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre. He died in the 23d of King *Henry I.* 1123, leaving by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter to *Rotrode Earl of Perch*, five Sons, of whom *Roger*, the Eldest, succeeded to the Earldom.

This *Roger Earl of Warwick* was a Witness to King *Stephen's* Laws; and was one of those who adhered to *Maud* the Empress against that King. He is reputed to have conquered *Gowerland* in *Wales*, which his Posterity for a long Time afterwards enjoyed. He perfected the Foundation of the Priory begun by his Father, and founded the Collegiate Church of our Lady at *Warwick*; as also the Hospital of *St. Michael* for Lepers, and the House of the Templers beyond the Bridge. This Earl having married *Gundred*, Daughter to *William Earl Warren*, died in the 18th of King *Stephen*, 1153, leaving three Sons, of whom *William* and *Walleran*, the two Eldest, were successively Earls of *Warwick*.

William Earl of Warwick distinguished himself chiefly by his pious Donations. He founded two Hospitals in *Warwick*, the one of *St. John*, the other of *St. Thomas*; and having built a new Church for the Templers there, bestowed upon them the Manor of *Shireburne*, and other Lands, in the County of *Warwick*, he died in the *Holy Land*, in the 30th of King *Henry II.*

¹ Du. d. Antiq. of Warwickshire, p. 298.

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1184; and having been twice married, but leaving no Issue, was succeeded by his Brother *Waleran*.

Waleran Earl of *Warwick* was likewise twice married, and departing this Life in the 6th of King *John*, 1205, left two Sons and two Daughters, viz. *Henry*, who succeeded him, and *Waleran*, who died without Issue; *Alice*, who became the Wife of *William Mauduit*, Baron of *Hanslope* in the County of *Bucks*, and Chamberlain to the King, in his *Exchequer*, by Inheritance; and *Gundred*, his youngest Daughter, who was brought up a Nun in the Abbey of *Pinley*.

Henry Earl of *Warwick* adhered to King *John*, and King *Henry* the Third, in their Wars with the Barons; notwithstanding that King *John*, during the Minority of this Earl, had given the Seigniority of *Gower* in *Wales*, Part of the Inheritance of the *Warwick* Family, to *William de Braose*, concerning which the succeeding Earls had great Disputes. This *Henry* died in the 13th of King *Henry* III. 1229, leaving by his Wife *Margery*, the eldest of the Sisters and Coheirs of *Henry D'Oily*, of *Hoke Norton* in the County of *Oxford*, one Son and one Daughter, viz. *Thomas*, who succeeded his Father in the Earldom, and *Margery*, who afterwards became Heir to her Brother.

Thomas was of full Age when his Father died, and that Year had Livery of his Lands; but it appears ^u that he had not Seizin of the Earldom till four Years after: For at *Whitfontide* (17 *Hen.* III.) the King then keeping his Festival at *Glocester*, he was girt with the Sword of Knighthood, with *Roger Bigot*, Earl of *Norfolk*, and *Hugh de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*. And soon after the King's Precept (bearing Date at *Tewkesbury* 24 *May*, the same Year) came to the Sheriff of the County, in these Terms: *Rex cinxit Thomam de Warewic Cingulo Comitatus Warewici, & mandatum est Vicecomiti Warwici, quod eidem Comiti habere faciat de prædicto Comitatu, id quod habere debet Nomine Comitis Warwici, & de quo Prædecessores sui Comites Warwici, seisciti fuerunt, tanquam ad eos pertинente, Nomine Comitatus Warwici.* *Thomas* married *Ela*, Daughter to *William Longespe*, Earl of *Salisbury*, but died in the 26th of King *Henry* III. 1242, without Issue, leaving his Sister *Margery* Heir to the Earldom.

Margery had been married in the Lifetime of her Brother to *John Marechal*, of the Family of the Earls of *Pembroke*; and after his Death was by the special Appointment of King *Henry* the Third married to *John de Plessets*, the King's particular Favourite, who in Right of his Wife ^x took upon him the Title of Earl of *Warwick* for Life. But she dying without Children by either of her Husbands, the Inheritance of the Family went to the Issue of her Aunt *Alice*, Daughter to *Waleran* Earl of *Warwick*, who had been married to *William Mauduit*, Baron of *Hanslope*, and by him left a Son and a Daughter, *William Mauduit*, and *Isabel*.

^u Dugd. Bar. Vol. I. p. 72.

^x Ibid. p. 772.

Upon the Death therefore of *John de Plesssets* (47 Hen. III.) this *William Mauduit* Baron of *Hanslope*, and now Earl of *Warwick*¹, had Livery of the Castle and Manor of *Warwick*, with all the other Manors and Lands belonging to the Family. He adhered to King *Henry* the Third in the War with the Barons, and had the Misfortune to be surpris'd at his Castle at *Warwick*; by *John Giffard* Governor of *Kenilworth Castle*, on the Part of the Barons, who demolished the Walls of his Castle from Tower to Tower, and carried him and his Countess (*Alice* Daughter of *Gilbert de Segrave*) Prisoners to *Kenilworth*, and afterwards obliged him to pay nineteen hundred Marks for his Ransom. He died without Issue in the 52d of King *Henry* III. 1267, leaving *Isabel* his Sister Heir to the Family.

² *Isabel*, during the Life of her Brother, was married to *William de Beauchamp*, eldest Son and Heir of the great and ancient Family of the *Beauchamps*, Barons of *Elmley*, in the County of *Worcester*. In the time of King *Henry* I. this Family, which was in itself then very considerable, received a great Accession of Wealth and Power, by the Marriage of *Walter de Beauchamp*, one of the Ancestors of this *William*, with *Emelina* sole Daughter and Heir to *Urso de Abitot*; who in the time of *William the Conqueror*, was hereditary Constable of the Castle of *Worcester*, hereditary Sheriff, and held great Possessions in that County, and to whom *Robert le Despenfer* (Steward to the King) the Progenitor of the famous Family of the *Despensers*, was Brother. By the Marriage of *William de Beauchamp* (the lineal Descendant of this *Walter* and *Emelina*) with this *Isabel*, the illustrious Line of *Beauchamps*, together with their own original Inheritance, and that of the Family of *Urso*, was introduced into the Family of *Warwick*. From this remarkable Period, the *Warwick* Family, which was before very considerable, rose through a series of successive great Men, the Earls of this Line, to such a pitch of Grandeur, that they became at last almost too great for Subjects.

Upon the Death of her Brother, *Isabel* became Countess of *Warwick* in her own Right, but having before that time entered into a Holy State of Life, in the Nunnery of *Cokehill*, which she herself had founded, she did not take upon herself the Title; neither did *William* her Husband, according to the Custom of those Times, assume the Title of Earl; wherefore their eldest Son, *William de Beauchamp* had the Title of Earl of *Warwick*, while his Parents were yet alive. *William*, the Father, died in the 54th of King *Henry* III. 1269: But when *Isabel* died does not appear. Besides *William de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, they left three other Sons, viz. *Walter de Beauchamp* of *Alcester*, (of whose Issue I shall particularly treat; as Sir *Fulk Greville*, the first Lord *Brooke*, was by *Elizabeth* the Heiress abovementioned

¹ Dugd. Bar. Vol. I. p. 309.

² Ibid. p. 225, &c.

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lineally descended of him, and from him inherited the Manor of *Alcester*.) *John de Beauchamp* of *Holt*, Ancestor of the Lord *Beauchamp* of *Kydermyster*; *James de Beauchamp*, who left no Issue, and two Daughters.

William de Beauchamp was in Right of his Mother, Earl of *Warwick*, Baron of *Hanslope*, and Chamberlain to the King in his Exchequer; and in Right of his Father, Baron of *Elmley*, hereditary Constable of the Castle of *Worcester*, and hereditary Sheriff of that County. He distinguished himself among the great Men of his Time, by the eminent Services he rendered the Crown; having been almost constantly in Employments civil or military, under *Edward* the First, for twenty-six Years of the Reign of that King. In 2 *Edw. I.* he was sent, with other great Lords to the Borders of *Wales*, to hear and redress the Wrongs and Trespases committed in those Parts, contrary to the form of Peace, which had been concluded between King *Henry* the Third and *Leweline* Prince of *Wales*. And in 4 *Edw. I.* was made Captain General of all the King's Forces in *Cheshire* and *Lancashire*, for the Defence of those Counties against the Incurfions of the *Welch*. Upon sundry Occasions he assisted in Person in King *Edward's* Wars against this Principality, and did singular Service; particularly in 23 *Edw. I.* when by Stratagem he routed a strong Body of the *Welch* near *Montgomery*. He likewise served the King in his Wars in *Scotland*, and with *John* Earl of *Surry* in 24 *Edw. I.* defeated the whole *Scotch* Army at *Dunbar*, and took the Town. In the Year following he was summoned to attend the King into *Flanders*; but upon farther Consideration was left behind, and made one of the Governors of Prince *Edward*, then a Minor, whom the King had constituted his Lieutenant during his Absence. Before the end of the same Year he was appointed to march with Prince *Edward*, against the *Scotch*: But it does not appear that either the Prince, or the Earl of *Warwick* went upon that Expedition, which proved extremely unfortunate: For through the Misconduct of the *English* Generals, as well as by the Valour and military Skill of the famous Sir *William Wallace*, the *English* Army was this Year almost totally destroyed in *Scotland*. In the 26th of King *Edward* the Ist, 1298, he died, leaving by *Maud* his Wife (who was the eldest of the Daughters and Heirs of *Richard Fitz-John*, Son of *John Fitz-Geffrey* Justice of *Ireland*) one Son, *Guy*, so named in Honour of the famous *Guy* Earl of *Warwick*, in the Time of the *Saxons*, and five Daughters.

Guy de Beauchamp Earl of *Warwick*, in the same Year that his Father died, attended the King into *Scotland*, and assisted at the famous Battle of *Falkirk*, where he behaved so well, that in Reward of his Conduct and Valour, the King gave him all the Castles and Lands of *Geffrey de Moubray* lying in that Kingdom, excepting the Lordship of *Okeford* and *Ranbrough*: Like-

wife all the Lands of *John de Strivelin*, with the Castle of *Amesfeld*, and the Lands of *Drungrey*. He was sent into *Scotland* at sundry other times during this Reign, and in Consideration of his many and great Services obtained (35 *Edw. I.*) a Grant to himself and his Heirs, of *Bernard Castle* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*; together with that whole Town and Lordship; as also of the Manors of *Middleton*, *Gainsford*, and sundry other Lands in that Bishoprick, part of the Possessions of *John de Baliol*, then the King's Enemy and Rebel. In this Year King *Edward* lying on his Death-Bed, at *Burgh* upon the Sands, in *Cumberland*, called diverse of his Nobility to him, among whom was this Earl *Guy*, and desired them to be faithful to his Son, and not to suffer *Piers Gaveston* to return into *England*. Wherefore, *Gaveston* having returned into *England*, and (5 *Edw. II.*) having been seized upon by the Earl of *Pembroke* and other Barons, who nevertheless agreed to carry him to the King upon amicable Terms; the Earl of *Warwick* with a Body of armed Men, came upon them by Surprise, took him out of their Hands, and brought him to *Warwick Castle*: And having consulted with those about him, what was proper to be done, carried him thence to *Blacklow Hill*, about a Mile to the North of *Warwick*, and cut off his Head. The King never forgave this: And four Years after (9 *Edw. II.*) the Earl in the Prime of his Life, being then about forty Years of Age, ended his Days at *Warwick Castle*, by Poison, as it was generally thought. By *Alice* his Wife, Daughter to *Ralph de Tony*, of *Flamsted* in *Hertfordshire*, and Heir to *Robert* her Brother, he left two Sons, *Thomas*, who succeeded him, and *John de Beauchamp*, who in the following Reign distinguished himself by many great Exploits both by Land and Sea: He had the Honour to carry the Royal Standard at the Battle of *Cressy*; at sundry Times was constituted Captain at *Calais*, and Admiral of the King's Fleet; was Constable of the *Tower of London*; Constable of *Dover Castle*, and Warden of the Cinque Ports for Life; Admiral of the South, North, and West Seas, and one of the Founders of the most noble Order of the Garter. He died without Children. Besides these two Sons, Earl *Guy* left five Daughters, all honourably married.

Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of *Warwick*, was born at *Warwick Castle*, and was but two Years of Age when his Father died. *Eugh le Dispenser*, the great Favourite of *Edward* the Second, obtained the Wardship of this great Subject: But afterwards, in 1 *Edw. III.* *Roger Lord Mortimer* had the Custody of *Warwick Castle*, and all his Lands; and twelve Years after, the Earl married *Catharine Mortimer*, the Daughter of this Lord. The King, out of special Favour, gave him Livery of his Lands (3 *Edw. III.*) before he was of Age, and in the Year after admitted him to the Sheriffship of *Worcester*, which was his by Inheritance. As also to his hereditary Office of Chamberlain in the Exchequer.

About

About this time he began his military Services, which he carried on without Interruption, and with great Renown, to the end of his Life. But as the great Actions by which he distinguished himself, during the warlike Reign of King *Edward* the Third, are too numerous to be all particularly related here, I shall only mention a few of the most remarkable. He was one of the chief Commanders, who under the black Prince led up the Van of the *English* Army, in the famous Battle of *Creffy*. And in the Battle of *Poitiers* he fought so long and so stoutly, that his Hand was galled with the Exercise of his Sword and Battle Ax; nor did his Valour there gain him only Renown; for he himself having taken *William de Melleun*, Archbishop of *Seinz*, Prisoner, had no less than eight thousand Pounds for his Ransom; an immense Sum in those Days. In reward of his military Services, he was constituted Marshal of *England*; and had an annual Allowance of one thousand Marks out of the King's Exchequer. He was likewise one of the Founders of the most noble Order of the Garter. In 37 *Edw.* III. he attended Prince *Edward* into *Gascony*; and with a Train of 300 Horse consisting of Knights, Esquires, Archers and Servants, made a Progress into remoter Parts, where he spent three Years in Warring against the Infidels and Pagans. In his Return he brought along with him the Son of the King of *Lithuania*, who was christened at *London* by the Name of *Thomas*, he himself standing Godfather. His Ardor for military Achievements Abroad, did not hinder him from distinguishing himself by his Buildings and pious and liberal Donations at Home^a. He rebuilt the Walls of *Warwick Castle*, (which in Earl *Mauduit's* Time had been demolished) adding strong Gates, and fortifying the Gateways with imbattled Towers. He likewise built a Booth Hall in the Market Place of *Warwick*, and made the Town Toll-free. This great Man was now of an Age, that might have excused him from any farther Fatigues in War; yet in the 43d of King *Edward* III. hearing that the *English* Army, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Lancaster* and Earl of *Hereford*, lay perishing with Famine and Pestilence in their Camp near *Calais*, and yet declined fighting with the *French*, who pressed them close; old as he then was, he got together hastily some choice Troops, and sailing for *Calais*, by his bare Appearance dispersed the *French*, and relieved the *English* Army. Not satisfied with this, he pursued them in their Retreat, and wasted the Country all round *Calais*. But there this great Man was seized with the Pestilence, of which he died the 13th of *November*, 1370, being then in the 63d Year of his Age. His body was brought over, and buried in the Choir of the Collegiate Church in *Warwick*. By *Catharine* his Wife he had four Sons; *Guy*, his eldest, who died before him, leav-

^a John Rois's Account of the Earls of Warwick. Hearn's Edition, p. 233.

ing three Daughters by *Philippa* his Wife, Daughter to Lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*; *Thomas*, who succeeded him; *Reynburne*, who left Issue only one Daughter; and *William* Lord *Bergaveny*, who married *Joan*, one of the Sisters and Coheirs of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*, and died leaving a Son *Richard*, afterwards Earl of *Worcester*, who, by *Isabel* his Wife, (Daughter to *Thomas* Lord *Despenser* Earl of *Gloucester*, and Heir to her Brother *Richard*) left *Elizabeth*, a sole Daughter and Heir, who by her Marriage with *Edward Nevil*, a younger Son of *Ralph* Earl of *Westmorland*, transferred the Barony of *Bergaveny* into the *Nevil* Family. Besides these four Sons, this Earl *Thomas* had nine Daughters; five of whom were married to great Lords, and two to Men of honourable Descent; the other two dying unmarried.

Thomas de Beauchamp Earl of *Warwick*, being of the Age of twenty-four, obtained Livery of his Lands soon after the Death of his Father. In 50 *Edw.* III. he was made Governor of the Isles of *Guernsey*, *Serke* and *Alderney*: And in the Year following, viz. 1 *Rich.* II. was retained by Indenture to serve the King in his Wars beyond Seas, with two hundred Men at Arms and two hundred Archers, having in his Retinue one Banneret, four Knights, and one hundred and forty-four Esquires. Two Years afterwards he was chosen Governor to the King then in Minority, by the Commons in Parliament, as the Man the best qualified for so great and important a Charge. But it does not appear that he had either Success or Satisfaction in the Exercise of his Employment. For the young King soon came to shew a turbulent and untractable Spirit, so as not to be managed by any but a few young and giddy Favourites; who pushed him on to all manner of Extravagance, and Iniquity; and brought him even to enter into Contrivances, to put to Death the Duke of *Gloucester*, his own Uncle, and the Earl of *Warwick* his Governor. Whereupon these two great Lords putting themselves in Arms in their own Defence, constrained the King to hold a Parliament (11 *Rich.* II.) in which proper Laws were passed for the Security of the Kingdom, against the Insolence and Oppression of Favourites. Within a Year or two after, the King having assembled his Nobles, told them he was now of Age to govern himself and the Kingdom; and thereupon discharged some of his great Officers and old Councillors, among whom was this *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*. The Earl therefore, being thus dismissed from Court, retired to his Castle at *Warwick*; where he lived some Years in Quiet, amusing himself with building and other Occupations suitable to his large Fortune and liberal Spirit. It was at that time he built the remarkable Tower at the North East Corner of *Warwick Castle*, which is called *Guy's Tower*, (the Cost of which amounted to three hundred and ninety-five Pounds five Shillings and two Pence, a large Sum in those Days) and the Body of the Collegiate Church of our Lady at *Warwick*;

both

both which were finished in the Year 1394. In the mean while the King having at last, by the Means of his wicked Ministers, brought about the Murder of his own Uncle the good Duke of *Gloucester*, sought how to free himself of this great Earl, who notwithstanding the peaceable and inoffensive Retirement in which he lived, was still an Object of his Resentment and Jealousy. He therefore invited the Earl to a Feast, who, suspecting no harm, came in an unguarded manner; there the King seized him as his Prisoner; the Earl put himself upon the Parliament for Justice; but by that Parliament (21 *Rich. II.*) he was condemned to lose his Head, for having been in Arms with the Duke of *Gloucester*, against the King. That Sentence however was remitted, at the Solicitation of the Earl of *Salisbury*; who said that the Earl of *Warwick* had been drawn in by the Duke of *Gloucester*, and that the *Beauchamps* had never been guilty of Treason against the Crown of *England*. The King's Clemency extended no farther than to spare his Life. The Castle and Manor of *Warwick*, with many fair Lordships of his Inheritance, were granted to *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, and the Heirs Male of his Body, and the rest of his Lands to others. He himself was sent into the *Isle of Man*, there to remain a Prisoner for Life. But in the same Year, he was brought to the *Tower of London*, where he continued, till the Revolution (which soon afterwards happened) set *Henry* the Fourth on the Throne, and restored him to his Liberty and Estate. This Earl was Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter. He seems to have had a particular Veneration for the Memory of the celebrated old *Guy* of *Warwick*; having given to the *Tower* he built, the Name of *Guy's Tower*; and leaving to his Son *Richard*, by his Will, the Sword and Coat of Mail of that Champion; he himself having received them, as an Heir-love from his Father. This Earl *Thomas* died in the 2d of King *Hen. IV.* 1401, in the 55th Year of his Age, leaving by *Margaret* his Wife, (Daughter to *William Lord Ferrers of Groby*) one Son, *Richard*, and two Daughters, who died Nuns. He and his Countess were buried in the South part of the Collegiate Church of *Warwick*.

Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of *Warwick*, afterwards Earl of *Albemarle* and Lord Viscount *Lisle*, was one of the most eminent of the Line of *Beauchamp*. At the Age of Nineteen he was made Knight of the *Bath*, and at Twenty-three, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter. In his younger Years he acquired immortal Fame by his Chivalry, travelling all over *Europe*, in Quest of Exploits: Nor was he afterwards less renowned for his Military Conduct and Valour, the Detail of which we cannot here undertake. *Henry* the Fifth was so well acquainted with his distinguished Merit, that by Will he appointed he should have the Tutelage of his Son till the Age of sixteen; which, immediately

mediately after the King's Death, was confirmed by Parliament. In Consequence of this he was called from *France*, (where he served as one of the Principal Commanders under the Duke of *Bedford*, Regent of that Kingdom) to take upon him the Government of the young King. But of such Importance was his Military Service to the Nation, that after the Death of the Duke of *Bedford*, he was taken from this Employment at Home, and sent Abroad as Regent of *France*, and Lieutenant-General of all the King's Forces in that Realm, and in the Dutchy of *Normandy*. He died at the Castle of *Roan* in *Normandy*, in the 59th Year of his Age, the 17th of King *Henry VI.* 1439; having by Will ordered, that his Body should be brought over, and deposited in the Collegiate Church at *Warwick*, there to remain, till the Chapel, which he had appointed to be built adjoining to the Church, should be finished; then his Body to be there buried, and a stately Monument erected; all which was done by the Care of his Executors. This Earl was twice married: The first Wife was *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir to *Thomas Lord Berkley*, Viscount *Lisle*, by whom he had three Daughters, *Margaret*, *Eleanor*, and *Elizabeth*. *Margaret*, the Eldest, born at *Goodrest*, in *Wedgnock Park*, in the Year 1403, was married to *John*, the famous Earl of *Shrewsbury*; by whom (she being his second Wife) she had one Son, *John Talbot*, Lord Viscount *Lisle*, of whom the *Dudleys*, Viscounts *Lisle*, and afterwards Earls of *Warwick*, were descended. *Eleanor*, his second Daughter, born at *Walkinston* in *Essex*, in the Year 1409, was married first to *Thomas Lord Roos*, of which Marriage the Dukes of *Rutland* are descended, and afterwards to *Edmund Beaufort*, Marquis of *Dorset* and Duke of *Somerset*. *Isabel*, the youngest Daughter, born at *Warwick-Castle*, was married to *George Nevil*, Lord *Latimer*; of which Marriage the *Willoughbies* and *Greviles*, Barons of *Brooke*, the *Percies*, Earls of *Northumberland*, and some other considerable Families, are collaterally descended. By *Isabel*, his second Wife, (Daughter to *Thomas Lord Despenfer*, Earl of *Glocester*, and Widow to his Cousin *Richard de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Worcester*) he left one Son and one Daughter, viz. *Henry*, who succeeded him, and *Anne*, of whom we shall afterwards treat.

Henry de Beauchamp, Earl of *Warwick*, the last of that illustrious Family in the Male Line, was little more than fourteen Years of Age when his Father died, and lived but to the Age of twenty-two; and yet in that small Compass of Time, he rose in Honours and Estate to a greater Heighth, than any of his Predecessors, or perhaps, than any Subject in *England* had done before. When he was not yet nineteen Years of Age, upon the Tender of his Service in Defence of the Dutchy of *Aquitaine*, the King by Charter created him Premier Earl of *England*; and for a Distinction between him and other Earls, granted to him,

and

and the Heirs Male of his Body, Leave to wear a Golden Coronet about his Head in great Festivals, as well in his own Presence as elsewhere. And within three Days following, in Consideration of the high Deserts of his noble Father, he advanced him to the Title of Duke of *Warwick*, with Precedence next to the Duke of *Norfolk*, and before the Duke of *Buckingham*. After this he had a Grant in Reversion, from the Death of *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*, of the Isles of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Serke*, *Erme*, and *Alderney*, for the yearly Rent of a Rose; as also of the Manor and Hundred of *Bristol*, for the yearly Rent of sixty Pounds; and likewise of all the King's Castles and Manors within the Forest of *Dean*, for the Rent of one hundred Pounds *per Annum*. After all this, he had the extraordinary Honour conferred upon him, of being crowned King of the *Isle of Wight* by the King's own Hand. But this *Henry* lived, as it were, only to receive these mighty Honours. He died at *Hanley Castle* in *Worcestershire*, (the Place of his Birth) in the 23d of King *Henry VI.* 1445, in the Flower of his Youth; without having had Time or Opportunity of manifesting fully to the World the many Virtues, which he seemed to have inherited from his illustrious Ancestors. His Body was carried to the Abbey of *Tewkesbury*, where it lies interred, in the Middle of the Choir, at the Head of Prince *Edward*, Son and Heir to King *Henry* the Sixth. He had been married, when very young, to *Cecily*, Daughter to *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, by whom he left *Anne*, an only Daughter of two Years of Age, the Heir of his Earldom and vast Estate. This Infant Countess was committed in Tutelage, first to Queen *Margaret*, and afterwards to *William de la Pole*, Duke of *Suffolk*; but died at the Age of six, in the 27th of King *Henry* the Sixth, 1449, leaving *Anne* her Aunt, Sister of the full Blood to Duke *Henry*, Heir of the Earldom, and of the great Inheritance of the Family.

This last mentioned *Anne*^b was married, in the Lifetime of her Brother, to *Richard Nevil*, Son and Heir to *Richard* Earl of *Salisbury*, who was Son to *Ralph* Earl of *Westmorland*, by *Joan*, Daughter to *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*. Upon the Death of the young Countess, the King, by Letters Patent, confirmed to this *Anne*, to *Richard Nevil* her Husband, during his Life, to the Heirs of this Marriage, and to the Heirs general of this *Anne*, the Dignity and Title of the Earldom of *Warwick*, with all the Pre-eminences, with which any of their Ancestors, before the Creation of Duke *Henry*, had held it.

This *Richard Nevil*, now Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards, on his Father's Death, Earl of *Salisbury*, is he who is so well known in *English History*, by the Title of the Stout Earl of

^b Dugd. Bar. Vol. I. p. 304, &c.

Warwick, the King-maker; a factious, turbulent, and ambitious Man. The Power of the *Warwick* Family, which had ever before been employed to maintain the Honour of the Crown, and the Peace and Welfare of the Nation, no sooner came into his Hands, than it began to be exerted in a very different Manner. *Richard* finding himself of Consequence enough, to hold the Balance of the Families of *York* and *Lancaster*, and pursuing a Strain of Politicks, which his Predecessors, the good *Beauchamps*, would never have approved, rendered *England*, during the Days of his Power, a Scene of constant Confusion and Bloodshed; and made, or unmade, a King of this, or the other House, as it suited his Passions, or served his Purposes. And having thus passed a great Part of his Life in factious Broils, and in intestine Wars, destructive to his own Family, as well as to his Country, he fell in the Battle of *Barnet*, in the Year 1471, which he fought against King *Edward* the Fourth, endeavouring to replace *Henry* the Sixth upon the Throne, whom some Years before he had dethroned. By *Anne* his Wife he left two Daughters, his only Issue, whom he married into the Royal Family; *Isabel*, the Eldest, was married to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to King *Edward* the Fourth; and *Anne*, the Youngest, to *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, Son to King *Henry* the Sixth, by whom she had no Issue; and afterwards to *Richard*, the Cruel Duke of *Glocester*, who had killed the Prince her Husband, in cool Blood, after the Battle of *Tewkesbury*; and who, when he became King, poisoned her, that he might secure himself upon the Throne, by marrying the Daughter of the late King *Edward* his Brother. To King *Richard*, her second Husband, this *Anne* bore a Son, who died in his Infancy.

Richard Earl of *Warwick* having thus fallen in the Battle of *Barnet*, left the Countess his Widow in extream Distress. The vast Inheritance of the *Warwick* Family was taken from her by Authority of Parliament, and, as if she had been already dead, was given to her two Daughters, her Heirs, *Isabel* and *Anne* aforementioned. She herself was constrained to take Sanctuary in the Abbey of *Beaulieu* in *Hampshire*, but afterwards leaving that Place privately, she went into the North, where she lived some Years in a very poor Condition. ^c In the mean While, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, who, as is said above, had married *Isabel*, the eldest of the Daughters, was in Right of his Wife (12 *Edw.* IV.) created Earl of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*. He held his chief Residence at *Warwick-Castle*, and being a great Builder, began to strengthen and beautify the Place by new Works. ^d He intended, had he lived, to have walled the Town, and to have added an Outwork to the Castle; as also to have made a Purchase of the Fields over against the Castle (which formerly

^c Dugd. Bar. Vol. 2. p. 164.

^d John Ross's Account of the Earls of War. p. 238. belonged

belonged to the Templers, and thence bore the Name of *Temple-fields*) in order to make a Park under the Windows of his Castle. But before he could put those Designs in Execution, falling under the Suspicion of his Brother, the King, he was imprisoned in the *Tower*, and there, in the 17th of King *Edward IV.* 1478, was murdered, by being drowned in a But of Malmesby. By *Isabel*, his Wife abovementioned, he left a Son and a Daughter, *Edward*, afterwards Earl of *Warwick*, and *Margaret*, of whom we shall hereafter take Notice. A few Years after the Death of this *George Duke of Clarence*, on the Accession of *Henry* the Seventh to the Throne, *Anne*, the old Countess of *Warwick*, was recalled from her obscure Retreat, and by the Authority of Parliament reinstated in the Inheritance of her Family. It appears however, that this was only in order to transfer it to the King: For soon after, by her own special Deed, she passed the whole *Warwick* Estate, amounting to no less than one Hundred and fourteen Lordships (of which the first, that is mentioned in the Record, is the Manor of *Warwick*) together with the Isles of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Serke*, and *Alderney*, to King *Henry* the Seventh, and the Heirs Male of his Body, the Remainder to herself, the said Countess, and her Heirs for ever.

After * the Death of the Countess and her two Daughters, *Edward* and his Sister *Margaret*, the only Issue of *George Duke of Clarence*, by *Isabel* abovementioned, were the last of the *Plantagenets*, and the only Remains, in the direct Line, of the now unfortunate Family of *Warwick*. Nor were they themselves less unfortunate than the rest of their Family of late had been. *Edward* indeed succeeded to the Title of Earl of *Warwick*, but he wore it stripped of the large Inheritance, with which it had before been accompanied; and while he lived in an abject State of Dependence on King *Henry* the Seventh, was nevertheless an Object of his Jealousy, on the Score of his near Relation to the Crown. His miserable Life however was short: For at the Age of twenty-five, he was arraigned on a frivolous Pretence of High Treason; and having been, by a Promise of Mercy, betrayed into a Confession of what he had not been guilty of, was convicted, and soon after, in the 15th of King *Henry VII.* 1499, was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*. In order to give a Colour to so unjust a Sentence, and more effectually to bar the Claim of any who might pretend to be his Heirs, an Attainder was four Years afterwards (19 *Hen. VII.*) passed against him in Parliament. † Nevertheless, *Margaret* his Sister, who was married to Sir *Richard de la Pole*, petitioned the King (5 *Hen. VIII.*) that she might be allowed to inherit the State and Dignity of her Brother, the late Earl of *Warwick*, and be stiled Countess of *Salisbury*. Her Petition was granted; and the same Year she

* Dugd. Bar. Vol. 2. p. 164.

† Ibid. p. 292, and 293.

obtained Letters Patent for all the Castles, Manors and Lands of *Richard*, late Earl of *Salisbury*, her Grandfather, which by the Attainder of the said *Edward*, Earl of *Warwick*, came to the Crown. But the Fate that followed the *Plantagenets*, at last overtook her. She was attainted of High Treason (31 *Hen.* VIII.) and two Years after, in the Year 1541, being then above Seventy, was beheaded in the *Tower*. By Sir *Richard*, her Husband, she left four Sons and a Daughter. *Henry*, the Eldest, had Summons to Parliament (21 *Hen.* VIII.) by the Title of Lord *Montague*, in respect of his Descent from that noble Family by his Mother: But in 30 *Hen.* VIII. being accused of High Treason, by Sir *Gefferey Pole*, one of his younger Brothers, he was arraigned and convicted at *Westminster*, and in the same Year was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*. He left Issue by *Jane* his Wife (Daughter to *George Nevil*, Lord *Bergavenny*) two Daughters his Heirs; *Catharine*, married to *Francis* Earl of *Huntington*, of whom the present Family of *Huntington* are descended; and *Winnifride*, married first to Sir *Thomas Hastings*, Knt. and afterwards to Sir *Thomas Barrington*, Knt. which Daughters, upon their Petition in Parliament (1 *Mar.*) were restored in Blood and Honour. The three younger Sons of this *Margaret* Countess of *Salisbury*, of whom Cardinal *Pole* was the youngest, died without Issue, and *Ursula*, her Daughter, was married to *Henry* Lord *Stafford*.

After the Death of *Edward Plantagenet*, Earl of *Warwick*, the Title lay dormant till the Year 1547, when it was revived in favour of *John Dudley*, Lord Viscount *Lisle*. This *John Dudley* was Son to *Edmund Dudley*, (who suffered Death 2 *Hen.* VIII. for his oppressive Administration under King *Henry* the Seventh) by *Elizabeth* his Wife; which *Elizabeth* was eldest of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Edward Grey*, Viscount *Lisle*, by *Elizabeth*, the Eldest of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Thomas Talbot*, Viscount *Lisle*, the Grandson of *John Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, by *Margaret* his Wife, the Eldest of the Daughters of *Richard* Earl of *Warwick*. Thus this *John Dudley* was Heir to the Family of *Lisle*, and in the same Line was descended from that of *Warwick*; though not next in Blood in this last Family, as the immediate Descendants of the Countess of *Salisbury* were still in Being. He was one of those Court Favourites whom Fortune seems to take a Pleasure in exalting, in order to render their Fall the greater. In the Year after his Father was beheaded he was restored in Blood, and in 34 *Hen.* VIII. was advanced to the Title of Lord Viscount *Lisle*, and was left by that King one of his sixteen Executors. In the first Year of *Edward* the Sixth's Reign, he was raised to the Title and Dignity of Earl of *Warwick*, and thereupon had a Grant of *War-*

* Dugd. Bar. Vol. 2. p. 218, &c.

wick-Castle, Wedgenock Park, the Manor, and divers other great Lordships and Lands in that County. He was afterwards created Duke of *Northumberland*, and married his Son, *Guilford Dudley*, to Lady *Jane Grey*, Niece to King *Henry the Eighth*; but attempting to raise that Lady to the Throne, after the Death of *Edward the Sixth*, he, with all his Sons, was attainted in the first Parliament of Queen *Mary*, and was beheaded soon after. His eldest surviving Son, *Ambrose*, and *Robert*, a younger Son, were not long afterwards restored in Blood. Those two Brothers became the greatest Minions of Fortune in the succeeding Reign, both of them being in high Favour with Queen *Elizabeth*, especially *Robert*, afterwards Earl of *Leicester*, who was the Queen's distinguished Favourite. *Ambrose* the Eldest, however, attained first to Honours. He was on *Christmas-day*, 1557, (4 *Eliz.*) made Lord Viscount *Lisle*, and two Days after, by a new Creation, was advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Warwick*; and thereupon obtained a Grant of *Warwick Castle, Wedgenock Park*, the Manor of *Warwick*, with divers other Lordships in that County, which came to the Crown by the Attainder of his Father. He died in the 32d of Queen *Elizabeth*, 1589, leaving no Children. By his Death the Title became again extinct, and the Lordships and Lands he had obtained by Grant, Part of the great Inheritance of the old Earls of *Warwick*, reverted to the Crown.

The Title was once again revived. King *James*, in the Year 1618, raised *Robert Lord Rich* to the Dignity of Earl of *Warwick*, with whose Posterity it still remains, and of whose Family I have given an Account in its proper Place. As that Nobleman was not descended from the old Family of *Warwick*, his Advancement to the Dignity was not attended, as in the two preceding Creations, with a Grant of any Portion of the Inheritance of the old Earls. Part of that Inheritance was already out of the Power of the Crown. Queen *Elizabeth* had, in the Year 1601, granted the large and ancient Park of *Wedgenock* to Sir *Fulke Grevile*, afterwards Lord *Brooke*; and to him, likewise, King *James*, in the Year 1605, had given the Castle of *Warwick*, the Family Seat of those old Earls, with the Gardens and other Dependencies about it. The Manor of *Warwick*, with the other Lordships and Lands that composed that rich Inheritance, remained in the Crown, till, according to the Necessity or Favour of the Times, they were sold or granted out to sundry Families. Having thus, for the Satisfaction of the curious Reader, given as full a History of the great and ancient Earldom of *Warwick*, as the Bounds of a Digression admit of, we now return to shew in what Manner this Sir *Fulke Grevile*, Lord *Brooke*, and the Lords his Successors, are descended from that illustrious Family.

Of the several Families which sprung from that of *Warwick*, all of which are either now extinct, or by Heiresses have transferred their Estates and Honours into other Families, few have been more considerable, and none came farther down in a Descent of Males than that of *Alcester* and *Powyke*; from an Heiress of which, this Sir *Fulke*, Lord *Brooke*, was lineally descended. ^b *Walter de Beauchamp*, the Founder of that Family, was Brother to *William*, the first Earl of *Warwick* of the *Beauchamp* Line, being the second Son of *William de Beauchamp* of *Elmely*, by *Isabel*, in her own Right, Countess of *Warwick*. This *Walter* purchased the Moiety of the Manor of *Alcester*, in the County of *Warwick*, and had one of his principal Seats, *Beauchamp-Court*, near that Town, having another at *Powyke* in *Worcestershire*. In 53 *Hen. III.* he was signed with the Cross for a Pilgrimage into the *Holy Land*, and had a Legacy of two Hundred Marks bequeathed to him by his Father, for the better Performance of that Voyage. He was Steward of the Household to *Edward* the First, and attended that King to *Flanders*, and into *Scotland*, and was with him at the Battle of *Falkirk*. In the 29th of the same King, he was one of those Lords in the Parliament at *Lincoln*, who then signified to the Pope, under their Seals, the Superiority of King *Edward* over the Realm of *Scotland*, being there stiled, *Dominus de Alcester*. He died in the 31st of *Edward I.* 1303.

To him succeeded *Walter*, his eldest Son. In the Year after his Father's Death (32 *Edw. I.*) he went in the Expedition that was then made into *Scotland*; as he did at several other Times, during the Reign of this King, and of his Successors. In the Year 1317, upon the Death of *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, his Kinsman, he had the Custody of all the Lands belonging to *Warwick-Castle*, together with that Castle, during the Minority of his Heir. In 1 *Edw. III.* he had a special Commission to execute the Office of Constable of *England* in a particular Case. In the Year following, 1328, he died, leaving no Issue, and was succeeded by his Brother *William*. This *William* was likewise a Military Man, and had attended King *Edward* the First in several of his Expeditions into *Flanders* and *Scotland*. In 10 *Edw. II.* he had the Sheriffship of *Worcestershire* granted to him, during the Minority of the Heir of his Kinsman, *Guy* Earl of *Warwick*. In 14 *Edw. II.* he was made Governor of *St. Briavel's Castle*, in the County of *Gloucester*, and of the Forest of *Dean*; and in the Year following was constituted one of the King's Commissioners for the safe Custody of the City of *Worcester*. He died without Issue, and to him succeeded his Brother *Giles*, who, in the 14th of *Edw. III.* obtained Licence to fortify his Manor House at *Alcester*, called

^b Dugd. Bar. Vol. I. p. 248, &c.

Beauchamp's Court, with a Wall of Stone and Lime, and to embattle it; and in 16 *Edw. III.* he had the like Licence to fortify his House at *Freskwater*, in the *Isle of Wight*. This *Giles* left Issue *John*, his Son and Heir, of whom there is little remarkable, only that in 3 *Rich. II.* he was in the Expedition then made into *France*.

ⁱ About this Time sprung from the Family of *Alcester* the Branch of the *Beauchamps* of *Bletsho*; the first of whom was *Roger*, Grandson to the abovementioned *Walter de Beauchamp*, of *Alcester* and *Powyke*. This *Roger* had (34 *Edw. III.*) in Right of his Wife *Sybil* (who was eldest of the Sisters and Coheirefs of Sir *William Patshall*, Knt.) the Manor of *Bletnesho*, or *Bletsho*, and other Lands, in the County of *Bedford*; whereupon, making *Bletsho* his chief Seat, both he and his Posterity were denominated from that Place. He was summoned to Parliament from 37 *Edw. III.* to the 3d of *Rich. II.* by the Title of Lord *Beauchamp* of *Bletsho*. In the 14th of *Hen. IV.* *John* Lord *Beauchamp* of *Bletsho*, the lineal Descendant of this *Roger*, died, leaving one Son and a Daughter. *John*, the Son, died unmarried, and *Margaret*, his Sister, becoming the sole Heir of this Family, was married first to Sir *Oliver St. John* (of whom the Lords *St. John* of *Bletsho* are descended, as also the Viscounts *St. John*) and afterwards to *John Beaufort*, Duke of *Somerset*. Of this last Marriage the only Issue was *Margaret*^k, who was married to *Edmund of Hadham*, Earl of *Richmond*, and by him was Mother to King *Henry* the Seventh.

But to return to the abovementioned *John de Beauchamp*, of *Alcester*, the Son of *Giles*. He had two Sons, Sir *William*, who succeeded to him, and Sir *Walter*, by whom another noble Family branched out from that of *Alcester*^l, viz. the *Beauchamps*, Lords *St. Amand*: For *William*, the Son of this Sir *Walter*, having married *Elizabeth*, the Eldest of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Gerrard de Baybrooke*, Cousin and Heir to *Almeric de St. Amand* (a Baron of great Antiquity) had Summons to Parliament in 27 *Hen. VI.* by the Title of Lord *Beauchamp* of *St. Amand*. This Branch however failed soon afterwards, in the Person of *Richard de Beauchamp*, Lord *St. Amand*, who died in the 23d of King *Henry VII.* 1508, without lawful Issue.

The eldest Son of the said *John*, viz. Sir *William de Beauchamp* of *Alcester*, having succeeded to his Father, was, in 16 *Rich. II.* made Constable of the Castle of *Gloucester*; in 3 *Hen. IV.* Sheriff of *Worcestershire*; and in 1 *Hen. V.* of *Gloucestershire*. And having married *Catherine*, one of the Daughters of *Gerrard de Usflete*, left Issue, Sir *John Beauchamp*, Knt.

^l Dugd. Bar. Vol. 1. p. 251.
p. 252.

^k Ibid. Vol. 2. p. 237.

ⁱ Ibid. Vol. 1.

This Sir *John* purchased from *Thomas de Botreaux* the other Moiety of the Manor of *Alcester*, which had continued in that Family for divers Descents. In 17 *Hen. VI.* upon the Death of *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, he was constituted one of the Commissioners for the Guardianship of all his Castles and Lands, during the Minority of *Henry*, his Son and Heir. And in 25 *Hen. VI.* in Consideration of the good and acceptable Service performed by him to that King, and to *Henry* the Fifth, his Father, he was by Patent advanced to the Title and Dignity of Lord *Beauchamp*, Baron of *Powye*; and had an Annuity of sixty Pounds out of the Fee-Farm of the City of *Gloucester*, granted to him, and his Heirs, for the better Support of that Honour. He was at the same Time constituted Justice of *South-Wales*, with Power to exercise that Office by himself or his sufficient Deputy. ^m He was one of the Knights of the Garter; and, 28 *Hen. VI.* was made Lord Treasurer of *England*; in which Office, however, he continued not full two Years. He died in the 15th of King *Edward IV.* 1478, leaving Sir *Richard Beauchamp*, Knt. then forty Years of Age, his Son and Heir.

This *Richard*, Lord *Beauchamp*, wedded *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of Sir *Humphrey Stafford*, Knt. in the private Chapel of this Manor House of *Beauchamp's Court*, by Virtue of a special Licence from the Bishop of *Worcester*. He died in 18 *Henry VII.* leaving by this *Elizabeth*, his Wife, three Daughters, viz. *Elizabeth*, *Anne*, and *Margaret*, his Heirs. ⁿ *Elizabeth*, the eldest Daughter, was married to *Robert Willoughby*, Lord *Brooke*; *Anne*, to *William Ligon*, in the County of *Worcester*, Esq; and *Margaret*, to *Richard Read*, in the County of *Gloucester*, Esq; Which *Elizabeth* had the Manor of *Alcester*, in Reversion after her Father's Death, settled upon her at her Marriage; ^o her two Sisters having afterwards, for their Provision, *Powye*, and other Lands, in the County of *Worcester*.

Robert ^o *Willoughby*, Lord *Brooke*, was Son to Sir *Robert Willoughby*; which Sir *Robert Willoughby*, (being Son and Heir to *John Willoughby*, a younger Son of the Family of *Eresby*, by *Anne* his Wife, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir *Edmund Cheney* of *Brooke*, in the County of *Wilts*) in Consideration of his singular Services and Fidelity to *Henry* the Seventh, was, in the seventh Year of the Reign of that King, raised by Writ of Summons to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Brooke*; the Title being taken from the Place of his Residence, *Brooke* (near *Westbury*) in *Wiltshire*, so called from the Rivulet that runs there. This *Robert Willoughby*, the second Lord *Brooke*, having married the

■ Stemm. Guil. Cambden præd.

cisc. Comit. Brooke, p. 2.

■ MSS. Aul. Tho. Spencer, penes Fran-

• Dugd. Bar. Vol. 2. p. 88.

said *Elizabeth*, had Issue by her only one Son, *Edward*. *Edward* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Richard Nevil*, Lord *Latimer*; which *Richard* was lineally descended of *George Lord Latimer*, (third Son to *Ralph*, the first Earl of *Westmorland*, by *Joan*, Daughter to *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*) and of *Elizabeth*, Wife of the said *George*, Daughter to *Richard de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*. This *Edward* having Issue by his Wife, the said *Elizabeth*, died, during the Life-time of his Father, leaving three Daughters, *Elizabeth*, *Anne*, and *Blanche*, his Heirs. *Robert Lord Brooke*, the Father of *Edward*, after the Death of the Lord *Beauchamp's* Daughter, married *Dorothy*, Daughter of *Thomas Grey*, Marquis of *Dorset*, by whom he had Issue two Sons, *Henry* and *William*, who both died of the Sweating Sickness when young; and two Daughters, viz. *Elizabeth*, married to *John Pawlet*, Marquis of *Winchester*, and *Anne*, married to *Charles Blount*, Son and Heir to *William Lord Mountjoy*: The said two Noblemen, in Right of their Wives, after the Death of the Lord *Brooke*, obtained^p, by Order of King *Henry* the Eighth in Council, (which was afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament) Part of the Lands of this rich Family: But the Inheritance passed by *Edward*, his only Son, to his three Grandaughters; and he, the said Lord *Brooke*, died in the 13th of King *Henry VIII.* 1521, leaving them, the said *Elizabeth*, *Anne*, and *Blanche*, his Heirs.

But of those three Ladies, *Anne* dying unmarried, and *Blanche*, who was married to Sir *Francis Dautrey*, Knt. dying likewise without Issue, *Elizabeth*, the Eldest, was left, at Length, sole Heir to the last Lord *Brooke*, her Grandfather; as also to her Grandmother, *Elizabeth*, the Eldest of the Daughters and Co-heirs of the last Lord *Beauchamp* of *Powyke*; and thus, in her own Person, united the illustrious Succession of those two noble Families.

As the sole Heir of her Grandmother, she came to be seized in Fee of the whole Manor of *Alcester*, in Consequence of which, Letters Patent of Exemplification (in the Possession of *Francis*, the present Lord *Brooke*) were granted, 3 *Eliz.* to her, then a Widow, confirming all the Grants of Fairs, Markets, &c. that had been made in the Time of her Ancestors, in Behalf of the Manor of *Alcester*. And as the sole Heir of her Grandfather, it appears, by an Inquisition taken after her Death, (dated 6 *Eliz.* in the Possession of the said *Francis Earl Brooke*) that she died seized in Fee, not only of the Manor of *Alcester*, but of sundry other Manors and Lands, in the Counties of *Warwick*, *Worcester*, *Gloucester*, *Leicester*, *Lincoln*, *Somerset*, and divers other Counties; the whole amounting to so great a Value, that she might well have been esteemed one of the richest Heiresses of

^p MSS. præd.

her Time, as well as one of the best descended. Having thus deduced in full the Descent of this great Lady, an Attention which the Importance of the Subject justly merited, we now return to the *Grevile* Family, into which she brought all her Estates and Honours.

Upon^a the Death of *Robert Willoughby*, the last Lord *Brooke*, her Grandfather, the Wardship of this young Lady was obtained (as we said before) by Sir *Edward Grevile* of *Milcote*, in the County of *Warwick*, Knt. Sir *Edward* intended her for *John*, his eldest Son; but she preferring in Affection *Fulke*, his younger Son, was married to him.

We have the following Account of this Marriage, in a Manuscript, entitled, *The Genealogie, Life and Death of Robert Lord Brooke*, (wrote in the Year 1644, and at present in Possession of *Francis Earl Brooke*) ' In the Days of King *Henry* the Eighth, (says the Author of that Manuscript) I read of Sir *Edward Grevill* of *Milcote*, who had the Wardship of *Elizabeth*, one of the Daughters of the Lord *Brooke's* Son. This Knight made a Motion to his Ward, to be married to *John* his eldest Son; but she refused, saying, that she did like better of *Foulke* his second Son. He told her, that he had no Estate of Land to maintaine her, and that he was in the King's Service of Warre beyond the Seas, and therefore his Returne was very doubtfull. Shee replied, and said, that shee had an Estate sufficient both for him, and for herselfe; and that shee would pray for his Safetie, and waite for his coming. Upon his Returne home, for the worthy Service he had performed, he was by King *Henry* honoured with Knighthood; and then he married *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of the Lord *Brooke's* Son.'

By this Marriage the Manor of *Alcester*, and many other fair Lordships and Lands came to Sir *Fulke* in Right of his Wife; who seating himself at *Beauchamp's Court*, and augmenting this large Estate, by the Purchase of sundry Lands in the Neighbourhood, raised his Family to high Distinction in the County of *Warwick*. In 34 *Hen. VIII.* he was Sheriff of the Counties of *Warwick* and *Leicester*, as also in 1 *Edw. VI.* and was Knight of the Shire for the County of *Warwick*, in three several Parliaments. That he was an affectionate Husband, and tender Parent; that he had encountered great Difficulties, in securing the Inheritance of his Lady, (the Daughters of the late Lord *Brooke* claiming as Coheirs) and that he was remarkably accurate in his Accounts, and adhered strictly to Justice in all his Transactions, appears by the whole Tenor of his last Will, bearing Date the 12th of *Sept. 1 Eliz.* in which, towards the End, he thus expresses himself: ' And my especial Requests to my

^a Dugd. Bar. Vol. 2. p. 442, 443.

^b MSS. præd. autore Thom. Spencer, p. 6.

' Executors

‘ Executors for the Love I have born them, and for the Travel
 ‘ I have taken in establishing the hole Inheritance, with my
 ‘ great Costs also to be considered, I most earnestly require
 ‘ them, and on God’s behalf charge them, that my Debts be
 ‘ paid, if I die before the Accomplishments thereof.’ His Exe-
 cutors were his Lady, and his eldest Son *Fulke Grevile*. He
 died in the first Year of *Queen Elizabeth*, and *Elizabeth* his
 Wife in the Third, and both were buried in the Church at
Alcester; where an Altar Monument is erected to their Memory,
 upon which the Effigies of himself and his Lady are laid, with
 the Portraitures of his Children on the Sides, and this Inscription
 round the Verge.

Here lieth the Body of *Foulke Grevyll*, Knight, and Lady
Elizabeth his Wife, the Daughter and Heir of *Edward Willoughby*,
 Esquire, the Sone and Heire of *Robert Willoughby*, Knyght, Lord
 of *Broke* and Lady *Elizabeth*, one of the Daughters, and Co-
 heires of the Lord *Beauchamp* of *Powyk*, which *Foulke* died the
 Xth Day of *November*, *Anno Domini* MULIX, and the said
 Lady *Elizabeth* his Wife, departed IXth Day of in
 the Year of our Lord MULX, of whose Soules God have Mercy.
Amen.

They left three Sons, and four Daughters. The Sons were
Foulke the eldest; *Robert Grevile* of *Thorp Latymer*, in the
 County of *Lincoln* the second, Ancestor to *Francis* the present
 Earl *Brooke*; and *Edward*, afterwards Sir *Edward Grevile* of
Harrold Park, in the Parish of *Waltham Abby* in the County of
Essex, the youngest; whose Line terminated in two Daughters
 Coheirs. The Daughters of the aforesaid *Fulke Grevile*, were
Mary, married to *William Harris* in the County of *Devon*, Esq;
Eleanor, to Sir *John Conway* of *Arrow* and *Ragley*, in the County
 of *Warwick*, Knight; *Catharine*, to *Giles Read* in the County
 of *Gloucester*, Esquire; and *Blanche*, who died unmarried.

Fulke Grevile the eldest Son, upon the Death of his Mother,
 succeeded to this great Inheritance; and was knighted in 7 *Eli-*
zabeth, being then 39 Years of Age. He was (according to the
 Character *Cambden* gives of him) ‘ a Person no less esteemed
 ‘ for the Sweetness of his Temper, than the Dignity of his
 ‘ Station.’ We have the following Account of him, in the Ma-
 nuscript abovementioned, Page 6. ‘ He was a Gentleman full
 ‘ of Affabilitie and Courtesie, and much given to Hospitalitie,
 ‘ which got the Love of the whole Countie. For in his Time
 ‘ no Man did beare a greater Sway in the Countie of *Warwicke*
 ‘ than himselfe. He was evermore attended with a brave Com-
 ‘ panie of Gentlemen. Upon the News of the Death of *Queen*
 ‘ *Elizabeth*, he being at *Warwicke* at the great Assize, came

¹ *Cambd. Brit.* (in the last Edition of the Translation) Vol. I. p. 607.

‘ down from the Bench, and with some of his Friendes, pro-
 ‘ claimed King *James*, which the Judges of the Circuit refused
 ‘ to doe.’ He was *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Warwick*; and
 one of the Knights of the Shire in 28 *Elizabeth*, and in four other
 Parliaments. He married *Anne*, Daughter to *Ralph Nevil* Earl of
Westmorland, and died in the Year 1606, (4 *James*) leaving by
 her, *Fulke*, his Son and Heir; and one Daughter, *Margaret*,
 married to Sir *Richard Verney* of *Compton Mordak*, in the County
 of *Warwick*, Knight, Ancestor to the present Lord *Willoughby*
 of *Brooke*.

This *Fulke*, afterwards Sir *Fulke*, having been brought to
 Court when very young, by his Uncle, *Robert Grevile*, who was
 at that Time a Servant to Queen *Elizabeth*; had soon the Ho-
 nour to be admitted into the Service of that Princess, in a Sta-
 tion suitable to his Age and Birth. So early an Introduction into
 one of the most polite and learned Courts then in *Europe*, gave
 him an Opportunity of improving his Taste and Genius, which
 were by Nature good; and of cultivating betimes a Friendship
 with those, who either were, or who afterwards became Eminent
 in Life: But of all the young Men of Quality, who then made
 a Figure at Court, his Kinsman, the celebrated Sir *Philip Sidney*,
 was his Darling. From his earliest Youth he lived the Companion
 and Friend of that great Man; and when he died wrote his
 Life.

The Passion that chiefly prevailed among the Youth of Spirit
 at that time, was to go to Foreign Courts in the Train of Am-
 bassadors; to assist at Sieges or Battles under the Conduct of
 famous Generals; or to sail to the *East* or *West-Indies*, in
 Hopes of making Discoveries of new Countries, or Conquests
 upon the *Spaniards*. On the other Hand, Queen *Elizabeth* con-
 stantly discouraged those irregular Sallies of Ambition; as she
 knew that if they were indulged, beyond what the Service of
 the Publick required, the Kingdom might be thereby deprived
 of the bravest Subjects, and she of her most valuable Servants.
 Sir *Fulke*, whose Ambition to acquire Honour or Improvement
 in Foreign Countries, was equal to that of any of his Age and
 Rank, not being able to obtain Leave from his Royal Mistress to
 go Abroad so often as he desired, was bold enough to make
 several Attempts to go without her Leave. But on all those
 Occasions, he was either recalled before he got out of *England*,
 or on his Return, was received in such a Manner, as was most
 proper to mortify him; being sometimes made to live in her
 Court (as he himself says) a *Spectacle of Disfavour*, too long as he
 conceived. I shall give an Instance of one of those Expeditions,
 in his own Words, taken from the fourteenth Chapter of his
 Life of Sir *Philip Sidney*.

‘ Lastly, the universall Fame of a Battle to be fought between
 ‘ the prime Forces of *Henry* the Third, and the Religious of
 ‘ *Henry*

‘ *Henry* the Fourth the King of *Navarre* ; lifting me yet once
 ‘ more above this humble Earth of Duty, made me resolve to
 ‘ see the Difference, between Kings present and absent in their
 ‘ martial Expeditions. So that without acquainting any Creature,
 ‘ the Earl of *Essex* excepted, I ship’d myself over, and at my
 ‘ Return, was kept from her Presence full fix Months, and
 ‘ then received after a strange Manner. For this absolute Prince,
 ‘ to sever ill Example from Grace ; avers my going over to be
 ‘ a secret Employment of her’s.—Protecting me to the World
 ‘ with the Honour of her Employment, rather than she would,
 ‘ for Example’s sake, be forced either to punish me farther, or too
 ‘ easily forgive a Contempt, or Neglect, in a Servant so near
 ‘ about her, as she was pleased to conceive it.

We have still a stronger Instance of the noble Ambition, which
 prevailed among the Youth of those Days, (which seems to
 have succeeded to the ancient Ardor of Chivalry) in a remarka-
 ble Passage, (Chap. 7.) of Sir *Philip Sidney’s* Life by Sir *Fulke*.
 Sir *Philip* in the midst of a Court that esteemed, loved, and
 almost adored him ; and where he was honoured with the Fa-
 vour and Confidence of his Royal Mistress, languished after the
 Glory of a mighty foreign Expedition. He framed with himself
 a Scheme of attacking the *Spaniards* in *America* ; of subverting
 their Government there ; and of laying the Foundation of an
English Settlement in its Place, upon such a Plan, as that it
 might become a durable Establishment, and by Degrees increase,
 till it extended its Power from Ocean to Ocean. But knowing
 that the Queen and her Council would never consent, that he
 should go upon an Employment of so hazardous a Nature,
 and so far from *England*, he secretly concerted the Execution of
 the Scheme with Sir *Francis Drake*. It was agreed between
 them, that Sir *Francis* should have the Name and Reputation of
 the Project while in *England* ; but that when they set sail, the
 Command should be divided betwixt them ; and in the mean
 while, Sir *Philip* was to support and quicken the Expedition
 with all his Credit at Court. In Consequence of this, Sir *Francis*
 soon had a Squadron assigned him : All Dispatch was used, and
 no publick Expence spared in the Equipment. Sir *Philip* em-
 barked a great Part of his own Fortune in the Adventure ; but
 carefully kept his Design of going himself on Board a Secret
 from all his Relations and Friends, excepting Sir *Fulke*, whom
 (to use Sir *Fulke’s* own Words) *having been bred up with him*
from his Youth, he chose to be his loving and beloved Achilles in this
Voyage. When the Fleet was ready, the two Adventurers made
 use of some specious Pretence to leave the Court, and go to
Plymouth, where the Fleet then was ; and where they were to
 wait for a favourable Wind. In the mean while Sir *Francis*
Drake’s Resolution failed ; he durst not risk the Queen’s Dis-
 pleasure ; but delayed his Departure from time to time on va-
 rious

rious Pretences, till at last the Design of Sir *Philip* and Sir *Fulke* was known at Court: The Queen immediately dispatched Messengers to *Plymouth* to stop them; or if they refused to obey, to stop the Fleet. Sir *Philip* had the Courage to withstand this first Message; (the letters having been intercepted and conveyed secretly into his own Hands:) but a second came by a Peer of the Realm, with an Offer to Sir *Philip*, on the one Hand, of an Employment under his Uncle the Earl of *Leicester*, then going General into the *Low Countries*; and on the other Hand, denouncing the severest Displeasure in case of Disobedience. Upon this, our disappointed Adventurers returned to Court, and left Sir *Francis* to pursue his Voyage, from which he returned rather with Wealth than Honour.

After those fruitless Attempts to follow his own Desires, the Fire of Youth beginning now to abate, Sir *Fulke* came to be sensible, (as he says himself) *that it was sufficient for the Plant to grow where the Sovereign's Hand had planted it: He therefore contracted his Thoughts; and bound his Prospect within the safe Limits of Duty, and in such Home Services as were acceptable to his Sovereign.*

From that time his Genius led him, at his leisure Hours, to the Amusement of Writing, particularly in the Poetical way. In this he followed the Example of his Friend Sir *Philip Sidney*; and tho' it must be owned that the Language in that Reign, was neither pure enough, nor sufficiently polished to admit of the Ease and Elegance of the best Poetry; yet the Writings of both those Authors abound with noble Sentiments, and discover at once Genius and good Sense. They were not satisfied with the bare Amusement of writing; they were both of them great Patrons of Learning and Arts. Sir *Fulke* never ceased soliciting Queen *Elizabeth*, till she made the Learned *Cambden*, Clarenceux King at Arms; in Gratitude for which, *Cambden* left him in his last Will a piece of Plate; and in his *Britannia* talking of the Father of Sir *Fulke*, he adds, 'whose only Son of the same Name, doth so entirely devote himself to the Study of real Virtue and Honour, that the Nobleness of his Mind far exceeds that of his Birth; for whose extraordinary Favours, tho' I must despair of making suitable Returns, yet, whether speaking or silent, I must ever preserve a gratefull Remembrance of them.' Likewise, *Speed* in his *Theatre of Great-Britain*, speaking of *Warwick Castle*, expresses himself thus, 'The right worthy Knight Sir *Fulke Grevile*, in whose Person shineth all true Virtue and high Nobility; whose Goodness to me ward, I do acknowledge, in setting this Hand free from the daily Employments of a manual Trade, and giving it full Liberty

* Wood's *Athenae Oxon*, Vol. I. p. 410. Translation.

* Page 607, in the last Edition of the * *Speed's Theat. of Gr. Br.* p. 53.

thus

‘thus to exprefs the Inclination of my Mind ; himfelf being the
‘Procurer of my prefent Eftate.’

The Author of the Manuscript before mentioned (Page 12.)
fays ; ‘He was many times elected Knight of the Shire, with
‘that thrice worthy and honoured Knight, Sir *Thomas Lucy*.
‘A better Choyfe the Countie could not make ; for they were
‘learned, wife and honeft.’

He continued in the Service of Queen *Elizabeth*, in fome
honourable Station or other, during the Life of that Princefs :
Among other Employments, y he had the Office of the Signet
at the Council in the Marches of *Wales*, which brought him
in yearly above two Thoufand Pounds ; and at the Queen’s
Death, he was Treasurer of the Navy, having held that Place
for fome Years before. Nor were his Services unattended with
the Favour and Liberality of his Sovereign ; for befides what he
was able to do for his Friends, (of whom he was never unmindful)
having bought up from private Hands, fome fmall Claims upon
Wedgenock, he obtained from the Queen (44 *Eliz.*) a Grant of
that ancient and fpacious Park, for himfelf, his Heirs and Af-
figns, in as large and ample Manner, as *John Duke of Northum-*
berland, or *Ambrofe Earl of Warwick* had held it. At the Co-
ronation of King *James*, he was made Knight of the Bath ;
and foon after was called from being Treasurer of the Navy, to
be Chancellor of the Exchequer ; and was admitted into his
Majefty’s Privy Council. In the fecond of that King’s Reign,
he obtained a Grant of *Warwick Caftle*, with the Gardens and
other Dependencies about it. He then found it in a ruinous
Condition ; the Towers and other ftrong Places of it being ufed
for the common Goal of the County. But at an Expence of
about twenty Thoufand Pounds, he repaired and adorned it for
the Seat of his Family. Moreover he made a Purchase of the
Temple Grounds adjoining, and beautified them with large and
ftately Plantations ; with an Intention, as it would feem, to put
in Execution the Defign, which *George Duke of Clarence* for-
merly had, of making a Park of them under his Windows.
Upon the whole, he fo repaired this Great and Venerable, but
ruinous Caftle, as to render it (as *Dugdale* fays) ² *not only a*
Place of great Strength, but extraordinary Delight ; with moft
pleafant Gardens, Walks, and Thickets ; fuch as this part of Eng-
land can hardly parallel ; fo that now it is the moft princely Seat
that is within the Midland Parts of this Realm. Befides the Ho-
nour of this Grant, he had the Benefit of feveral others from
the Crown in this Reign ; one of which was a free Grant of the
Manor and Lands of *Knowle*, in the County of *Warwick*.

It appears from what has been faid above, that he had in his
own Perfon, the hereditary Right of a Peerage ; being by his

¹ MSS. præd. p. 12.

² Dugd. *Warwick*, p. 343.

Grandmother, Heir at Law to *Robert Willoughby Lord Brooke*, who had been called up by Writ of Summons to the House of Lords. But it was probably not at that time a Point clear in Law, that after an Honour had been for some time in Abeyance in the Female Line, it could afterwards be claimed by the Heir at Law; as indeed the Question was, but for the first time, and in this very Case, decided in the House of Lords (8 *Will. III.*) on the Petition of *Richard Verney, Esq;* of *Compton Mordak*; whose Claim to the Peerage of *Willoughby of Brooke* was then admitted; he being Grandson and Heir to *Margaret* abovementioned, who was only Sister and Heir at Law to this *Sir Fulke Grevile*. But however that Point of Law might then have been thought of; *Sir Fulke* accepted of Letters Patent, bearing Date, *Jan. 19, 18 Jac.* by which he was advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of *Lord Brooke, Baron Brooke of Beauchamp's Court* in the County of *Warwick*; with Limitations of that Honour, in default of Heirs Male of his own Body, to his Kinsman *Robert Grevile, Son to Fulke Grevile of Thorp Latimer* in the County of *Lincoln, Esquire*. The Reasons assigned in the Patent for his Creation, were his faithful Services to *Queen Elizabeth* and the then present King; and that he was of noble Extraction; being descended of the Blood of the *Nevils*, the *Willoughby's*, and the *Beauchamps*. On his being created a Peer, he resigned his Employment of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was made one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bedchamber. He never married; but being desirous to maintain his Family in the Rank to which he had greatly contributed to raise it, He freed from Intail all the Estates he had inherited from his Ancestors; and adding to those, such as he had acquired by Grant from the Crown, or by Purchase; he settled the whole, by his last Will and Testament, upon his Cousin *Robert Grevile*, (in whose Favour he had obtained the Reversion of his Honours) and the Heirs Male of his Body; with the Remainder over to the Heirs Male of *Sir Edward Grevile of Harold Park*, the third Branch of his Family.

This Will was executed the 18th of *February, 1627*, and was then witnessed by several Gentlemen, at that time in his Service; among whom was one *Haywood*, who had been long his Servant. Some Months afterwards, a Codicil was added, granting Annuities to those Gentlemen by Name; omitting however this *Haywood*, whom he probably did not think intitled to his Liberality. *Haywood* resented this Neglect to such a Degree, that a few Days afterwards, being alone with his Lord in his Bedchamber, in *Brooke House* in *Holbourn*, he entered into a warm and insolent Expostulation with him; and in his Fury stabbed him in the Back. The Villian made his Escape into another Room, which he locked, and before it could be broke open, for him to be seized, he murdered himself. *Lord Brooke*

languished

linguished a few Days with his Wound; but before he died, he ordered another short Codicil to be added to his Will, in which he left handsom Legacies to the Surgeons, and others who attended him on this Occasion. He died the 30th of *September*, 1628, in the 75th Year of his Age. He was buried with great Solemnity; Sir *William Segar*, Knight, Garter; Sir *Henry St. George*, Knight, *Richmond Herald*; and *Henry Chitting*, Esquire, *Chester Herald*, directing the Funeral. His Body was laid in his own Vault, in the great Church at *Warwick*, under a Monument he had erected himself, with this remarkable Inscription.

Fulke Grevile,
 Servant to Queen *Elizabeth*,
 Councillor to King *James*,
 and Friend to Sir *Philip Sidney*.

Trophæum Peccati.

Upon the Death of *Fulke Lord Brooke*, the elder Branch of the Family, in the Male Line, ended; and, as we observed before, *Margaret*, his Sister, carried the Honours of the Female Line into the Family of *Verney*. But *Robert*, of the second Branch of the Family, who succeeded him in his Fortune and Title, succeeded him likewise in the Honour, of being next in Male Descent from the first Sir *Fulke*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, who, as we have shewn above, was not only Heirefs of the Family of *Willoughby of Brooke*, but was twice descended of the old Earls of *Warwick*: For this *Robert*, now Lord *Brooke*, and *Dorothy* his Sister, (married to Sir *Arthur Haslerigg of Nofely*, in the County of *Leicester*) were the only Issue of *Fulke Grevile*, Esq; the eldest Son of *Robert Grevile*, of *Thorp Latymer*, in the County of *Lincoln*, Esq; who was second Son to the said Sir *Fulke Grevile*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife.

This ² *Robert*, while but an Infant of four Years, was in a Manner adopted as a Son by his Cousin, the Lord *Brooke*, who from that Time provided for his Education and Breeding, so as to render him worthy of that Estate and Dignity he intended to confer upon him. He returned from his Travels beyond Seas about the Age of Twenty, and in the same Year was elected to serve for the Borough of *Warwick*, in the Parliament which was then called, but soon after unhappily dissolved. He succeeded his Cousin, *Fulke Lord Brooke*, at the Age of Twenty-one, and soon after married Lady *Catharine Russel*, eldest Daughter to *Francis Earl of Bedford*.

The Principles of Government he had imbibed in his Education, which were probably improved from his intimate Connection with the *Bedford* Family, made him disapprove of the Measures which were carried on by the Court, in the

² MSS. præd. p. 14 and 17.

Beginning of the Reign of King *Charles the First*. So deeply was he affected with the Grievances complained of at that Time, and so discouraged at the gloomy Prospect that overspread the Nation, that he entered into a Design with the Lord Viscount *Say and Seal*, to leave *England*, and settle in a Corner of the World, remote from the Oppression of a Court. ^a Those two Noblemen procured from *Robert Rich*, Earl of *Warwick*, an Assignment of Part of a large Tract of Land in *North-America*, (now Part of *New-England*) which he had obtained a Grant of from the Crown; and in the Year 1635, sent over *George Fenwick*, Esq; to begin a Settlement in that Country, and prepare a Place of Retreat for them and their Friends; in Consequence of which a Town was there built, which thence bears the Name of *Saybrook*. But when afterwards a Spirit rose in *England*, in Opposition to the Arbitrary Measures of that bad Administration, and that there were Hopes of reforming the Abuses of Government, he laid aside the Thoughts of retiring from his own Country, and was one of the first who assumed the Boldness of asserting the Cause of Liberty, even in the Face of the Court. ^b When the King, in his Expedition against the *Scotch*, had summoned the Nobility to meet him at *York*; and it was thought fit, by the whole Body of the Council, that a short Protestation should be drawn, in which all Men should 'Profess their Loyalty and Obedience to his Majesty, and disclaim and renounce the having any Intelligence, or holding any 'Correspondence with the Rebels.' Of the *English* Nobility, the Lord *Say*, and the Lord *Brooke*, positively refused, in the King's own Presence, to make any such Protestation. They said, 'If the King suspected their Loyalty, he might proceed against them as he thought fit; but that it was against the Law to impose any Oaths or Protestations upon them, which were not 'enjoined by Law, and, in that Respect, that they might not 'betray the Common Liberty, they would not submit to it.' From that Time Lord *Brooke* proceeded in the Measures of his Party, with Steadiness and Resolution; and when afterwards the War broke out betwixt the King and the Parliament, and all the great Men in *England* ranged themselves on one Side or the other, he adhered to that of the Parliament, and was in such Esteem with those of that Party, that (as Lord *Clarendon* ^c says) 'They had scarce a more absolute Confidence in any Man 'than in him.' And yet, from the universal Character he had of good Nature, Justice, and Love of his Country, there is Reason to believe, that had he lived to see to what a Height the Parliament afterwards carried Matters, he would have disapproved of their Conduct; and might have been instrumental in moderating the Violence of that Party, and in establishing a

^a Brit. Enp. in Amer. Vol. 1. p. 67, ^b Clarend. fol. Vol. 1. p. 93.
68.

^c Ibid. Vol. 2. p. 114.

Peace, founded upon the Security of the Constitution and the Rights of the Crown. Lord *Clarendon*^d seems indeed to have been of another Opinion. But it is certain that the Earl of *Bedford*, the Person with whom he lived in the strongest Connexions, not long after, openly disapproved of the Violence of the Parliament Party, and came over from them to the King.

To leave Conjectures about what might have been, and return to what really did happen. He engaged in the Civil War on the Side of the Parliament; and such was his Influence in *Warwickshire*, that he carried along with him almost the whole County. He was of so much the more Consequence to his Party, that by him they had the Castle of *Warwick*, which, by being situated in the Heart of *England*, and fortified by Nature, proved a most convenient Place of Arms, and one of the strongest of their Garisons.

The ^e Lord *Brooke* having, in Consequence of a Commission from the Parliament, in the Months of *June* and *July*, 1642, arrayed the Militia of the Counties of *Warwick* and *Stafford*, repaired to *London*, to procure Artillery and Military Stores for his Castle; but before he went, he constituted Sir *Edward Peito*, of *Chesterton*, Governor, and left with him one or two Pieces of small Cannon, and what Muskets and Ammunition he could spare. On his Return with a suitable Train of Artillery, he was met by the Earl of *Northampton*, at *Edge-hill*, with a considerable Body of Troops. The two Lords at first prepared for Action; but (says the Author of the Manuscript abovementioned) to prevent the Effusion of Blood, it was at last agreed between them, that Lord *Brooke* should return back to *Banbury* with his Ordnance, and that neither of them should fetch it from thence, without giving the other three Days Notice. However that may be, Lord *Northampton*, on Lord *Brooke's* Return to *London*, came up to *Banbury* with a powerful Body of Horse and Foot, surprised the Castle, and carried off the Cannon. He was no sooner Master of this Artillery, than he marched to *Warwick*; and having summoned Sir *Edward Peito* to surrender the Castle, upon his Refusal, proceeded to besiege it. The Siege was begun *August* the 7th, and continued till the 23d of that Month; when the Lord *Brooke* coming from *London* with a Body of Horse and Foot, was met by Part of the Earl of *Northampton's* Troops within five Miles of *Warwick*, between *Southam* and *Itchington*, where a Skirmish ensued, in which Lord *Brooke* had the Advantage. Upon this the Siege was raised: Lord *Northampton* retreated towards the North, and Lord *Brooke* entered the Castle, to the great Joy of Sir *Edward Peito*, and his small Garison, who, though poorly provided with Ordnance and Military Stores, had defended the Place a full Fortnight.

^d *Clarend.* Vol. 2. p. 114.

^e *MS. præd.* p. 28, &c.

The Lord *Brooke* remained at *Warwick*, or in the Neighbourhood, till towards the End of *September*, when the Earl of *Essex*, with the Parliament Army, arrived at that Town. Having Intelligence that the King's Army were then at *Worcester*, the Earl, with Lord *Brooke* and the whole Army, advanced towards that Place: But that he might not be impeded in his March, he left the most of his heavy Ordnance, and what Ammunition he had not immediately Occasion for, at *Warwick-Castle*. The Earl of *Essex*, on his Approach to *Worcester*, finding that the King's Army filed off towards *Shrewsbury*, and thence to the Borders of *Oxford* and *Warwickshire*, prepared to follow them. But as his heavy Carriages, from the Badness of the Roads, and the Backwardness of the People in that Country to furnish Horses, could not be made to keep up with the Army, it was thought proper that the Lord *Brooke* should go on to *Warwick*, and from thence send Supplies of Ammunition to meet the Army on their March. He arrived at that Place the 22d of *October*: The Day following he sent from the Magazines of the Castle some Cart Loads of Ammunition for the Army, which the Night before had come up to *Kineton*, within two Miles of *Edgehill*, where the King's Army then lay. Lord *Brooke* having thus dispatched his Carriages, set out about one of the Clock, the same Day, to join the Army. But while he was on the Road the Engagement began; which he was soon informed of, by the Crowds who fled on the first Charge of the King's Horse. He prevailed with many to return with him, and making what Haste he could to join the Battle, arrived in Time to have some Share, personally, in the Success of the Day, and in keeping the Field the Night following. His own Regiment had marched with the General^f, and was one of those that fought in the Right Wing, which entirely broke the Left of the King's Army. The next Day, in the Evening, the Earl of *Essex*, the rest of the Nobility, and some others of Distinction in the Parliament Army, came to *Warwick*; the whole Army followed them the Day after, and went into Quarters of Refreshment there, and in the Neighbourhood. The Prisoners of Note were conducted to the Castle; the Chief of whom (says the Author of the Manuscript beforementioned, Page 48.) was the Earl of *Lindsay*, who being shot near the Knee, died of his Wound as he entered the Castle, before he could be carried into his Chamber.

Not long after the Battle, viz. *January 7, 1642-3*, the Lord *Brooke* was appointed General, and Commander in Chief (under the Earl of *Essex*) of the associated Counties of *Warwick* and *Stafford*, and the Parts adjacent. ^g In Consequence of this Commission, having cleared *Warwickshire* of all Opposition, he advanced into *Staffordshire*; and hearing that Lord *Chesterfield*,

^f Rush. Hist. Coll. Part 3. Vol. 2. p. 37.

^g Ibid. p. 147. and 148.

with about 300 Men under his Command, was in Possession of *Litchfield*, resolved in the first Place to dislodge them. He therefore took a Troop of Reformados, and 400 Foot, which he had from *London*; to which he added 100 out of *Warwick-Castle*, 200 out of *Coventry*, and about 300 of the most forward of the Country, who came and offered themselves, a Troop of Horse sent him by Sir *John Gell*, and one Hundred Dragoons, in all, about 1200 strong; with those, and one Demi-Culverin, and some small Drakes, he advanced, and came before the Town of *Litchfield*, on *Wednesday* the First of *March*. After some hot, but short Service, he obliged Lord *Chesterfield* to leave the Town, and retire into the Close (or Yard belonging to the Minster) a Place, which by the Strength of the Walls, and its Situation, was much more defensible. While his Soldiers were assaulting this Place, and particularly *St. Chad's Church*, thereto adjoining, Lord *Brooke* being withdrawn into a House, to give Directions, as he was looking out of the Window for that Purpose, a Musket Bullet struck him in the right Eye, of which he immediately died. His Soldiers were so exasperated at his Death, that Sir *John Gell* being sent for, and supplying his Place, the Assault was renewed with more Fury than before, the Close was forced, and all within made Prisoners.

Sir *William Dugdale*¹, speaking of this Lord *Brooke*, gives this Character of him: 'A Person he was, who for the Nobleness of his Extraction, and many Personal Endowments, deserved a better Fate; at least to have fallen in a better Cause; who (had he lived, it is believed by his Friends) would soon have seen through the Pretences of that Faction.'

Let us next see how his Character (not only as a great Man, but an able Writer) appears in the Hands of one of his own Party, one of the most celebrated Writers of his Age: *Milton*², in a Speech, in which he pleads for the Liberty of unlicensed Printing, addressing himself to the Parliament, says, 'I shall only repeat what I have learnt from one of your honourable Number, a right honourable and pious Lord, who, had he not sacrificed his Life and Fortune to the Church and Commonwealth, we had not now missed, and bewailed a worthy and undoubted Patron of this Argument. Ye know him, I am sure; yet I, for Honour's Sake, and may it be eternal to him, shall name him, the Lord *Brooke*. He, writing of Episcopacy, and by the Way, treating of Sects and Schisms, left you his Vote, or rather now, the last Words of his dying Charge, which I know will ever be of dear and honoured Regard with you; so full of Meekness, and breathing Charity, that next to the last Testament of him who bequeathed Love

¹ MS. p. ed. p. 57.² Bar. Vol. 2. p. 443.³ Prose Works, Vol. 1. p. 158.

‘ and Peace to his Disciples, I cannot call to Mind where I have
 ‘ met with Words more mild and peaceful. He there exhorts
 ‘ us to bear with Patience and Humility, those, however they
 ‘ may be miscalled, who desire to live purely, in such Use of
 ‘ God’s Ordinances, as the best Guidance of their Conscience
 ‘ gives them; and to tolerate them, though in some Disconfor-
 ‘ mity to ourselves. The Book itself will tell us more at large,
 ‘ being published to the World, and dedicated to the Parlia-
 ‘ ment, by him, who, both for his Life and for his Death, de-
 ‘ serves, that what Advice he left should not lie by without Per-
 ‘ ual.’

After his Death, which happened in the 36th Year of his Age, the Parliament, by an Ordinance, settled the Wardship of the young Lord *Brooke*, his Son, upon *Catharine*, Lady *Brooke*, his Widow¹. And a few Years after, the Commons, on a Message from the Lords, voted 5000*l.* for the Use of his Youngest, a Posthumous Son. By this Lady he had Issue, in all, five Sons, viz. *Francis*, who succeeded him in Honour and Estate, but died unmarried; *Robert*, who succeeded his Brother; *Edward* and *Algernoon*, who both died Batchelors; and *Fulke*, born after the Death of his Father, who succeeded his Brother *Robert*.

This *Robert*, Lord *Brooke*, was instrumental in the Restoration of King *Charles* the Second, and was^m one of the six Lords sent by the House of Peers to *Holland*, with twelve of the House of Commons, to present the humble Invitation and Supplication of the Parliament, *That his Majesty would be pleased to return, and take the Government of the Kingdom into his Hands*. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Stafford* and City of *Litchfield*, 20 August, 1660. He was constituted Recorder of *Warwick* for Life, in a new Charter granted to that Corporation; which Office his Predecessors, *Fulke*, the first Lord *Brooke*, *Robert* Lord *Brooke*, his Father, and the Earl of *Bedford*, his Uncle, (during the Minority of his Brother *Francis*) had held before him. He was likewise chosen High Steward of *Stafford*, and *Stratford upon Avon*. He contributed much to the Embellishment of *Warwick-Castle*, by fitting up the State Apartment there, at a considerable Expence, and in a Manner suited to the Taste of the Times in which he lived. He married *Anne*, Daughter, and at last sole Heir, to *John Doddington*, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir *William Doddington* of *Bremer*, in the County of *Southampton*; by whom he had six Sons, *John*, *Francis*, *Charles*, *Robert*, *William*, and *Fulke*, who all died young; and two Daughters, *Anne*, married to *William* Earl of *Kingston*, and *Doddington*, to *Charles* Earl, and afterwards Duke of *Manchester*.

¹ Rushw. Hist. Coll. Vol. 7. p. 965.

^m Clarendon’s Hist. Vol. 6. p. 768.

He died at *Bath* the 13th of *February*, 1676, and leaving no Male Issue, was succeeded in Honour and Estate by *Fulke* his youngest Brother.

Fulke Lord Brooke, soon after the Death of his Brother, was chosen Recorder of *Warwick*; and upon the Renewal of the Charter of that Corporation, was therein constituted Recorder for Life. He married, while his Brother was alive, *Sarah*, Daughter of Sir *Francis Dashwood*, Alderman of *London*, by whom he had Issue four Sons, and seven Daughters, viz. *Francis*, his eldest Son; *Algernon*, second Son, who married *Mary*, Daughter of the Lord *Arthur Somerset*, fifth Son of *Henry Duke of Beaufort*, by whom he had one Son, *Fulke Grevile*, Esq; Member for the Borough of *Monmouth* in this present Parliament, and two Daughters; *Dodington*, third Son, who died at *Bath* unmarried, 1738; and *Robert*, fourth Son, who died beyond the Seas. Of the seven Daughters, *Catharine*, the Eldest, was married to *Baptist Noel*, Earl of *Gainsborough*, and 2dly to *John Sheffield*, Duke of *Buckinghamshire*; *Anne*, second Daughter, died unmarried; *Elizabeth*, third Daughter, was wedded to *Francis Lord Guilford*; the three next Daughters, *Sarah*, *Mary*, and *Diana*, died unmarried; and *Henrietta*, the Youngest, was married to Sir *James Long*, of *Draycote* in Com. *Wilts*, Bart. The said *Fulke*, Lord *Brooke*, died at his Seat at *Twickenham*, in Com. *Middlesex*, in the 68th Year of his Age, the 22d of *October*, 1710. The abovementioned *Francis*, the eldest Son, having married the Lady *Anne Wilmot*, eldest Daughter and Coheir of *John Earl of Rochester*, (and Widow of ——— *Baynton*, of *Spy Park* in the County of *Wilts*, Esq;) died eleven Days before his Father, leaving Issue, by the said Lady *Anne*, two Sons, *Fulke*, who succeeded his Grandfather, and *William*; also two Daughters, *Elizabeth*, who died unmarried, and *Catharine*, wedded to the Honourable *Charles Egerton*, Esq; the youngest Son of *John Earl of Bridgewater*.

Which *Fulke*, Lord *Brooke*, survived his Father and Grandfather but five Months: He died at *University College* in *Oxford*, in *February* 1710-11; and was succeeded by his Brother *William*.

William Lord Brooke, soon after he came of Age, was chosen Recorder of *Warwick*. He married *Mary*, second Daughter and Coheir of the Honourable *Henry Thynne*, Esq; who was only Son to *Thomas Lord Viscount Weymouth*, but died in the Lifetime of his Father. By this Lady (who died on the 29th of *March*, 1720) he had three Sons; *William*, who died four Months old; *Fulke*, who departed this Life, aged twenty-two Weeks and six Days; and *Francis*, now *Earl Brooke*: He died in the 33d Year of his Age, on the 28th of *July*, 1727.

Francis

Francis succeeded to his Father, as Lord *Brooke*, when but eight Years old; and soon after he came of Age, was chosen Recorder of *Warwick*. In *May*, 1742, he married the Honourable *Elizabeth Hamilton*, eldest Daughter to the Lord *Archibald Hamilton*, (a younger Son of *William Duke of Hamilton*) by the Lady *Jane Hamilton*, Daughter to *James Earl of Abercorn*. On the 14th of *April*, 1743, he had a Daughter, *Louisa-Augusta*, to whom his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* was Godfather, and the Princess of *Wales* Godmother; on the 11th of *May*, 1744, a second Daughter, *Frances-Elizabeth*; and on the 6th of *July*, 1745, a third, *Charlotte-Mary*; all of them born in *London*. The Year following he was, by Letters Patent, (dated 7 *July*, 20 *Geo. II.*) raised to the Dignity of an Earl, by the Title of Earl *Brooke of Warwick-Castle*, in the County of *Warwick*. And on the Sixteenth of *September*, in the same Year, he had a Son, *George*, Lord *Greville*, born at *Warwick-Castle*, the King doing him the Honour of standing Godfather by Lord *Conway* his Proxy. On the First of *March*, 1748, he had a fourth Daughter, born at *London*, who was christened *Isabella*, but died the same Day: And on the 12th of *May*, 1749, he had a second Son, *Charles-Francis*, born at his House at *North-End*, in the County of *Middlesex*. On the Death of the Duke of *Montagu*, the King (the 16th of *July*, 1749) was pleased to appoint him Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Warwick*, in the Room of his Grace.

TITLES.] The most Noble and Puissant Lord, *Francis Earl Brooke of Warwick-Castle*, and Lord *Brooke*, Baron of *Beauchamp's Court*, in Com. *Warwick*, Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Warwick*.

CREATIONS.] Lord *Brooke*, Baron *Brooke of Beauchamp's Court*, in Com. *Warwick*, by Letters Patent, 9 *Jan.* (1620) 18 *Jac. I.* and Earl *Brooke of Warwick-Castle*, in the County of *Warwick*, 7 *July* (1746) 20 *Geo. II.*

ARMS.] Sable, on a Cross within a Border ingrailed, Or, five Pellets.

CREST.] In a Ducal Coronet Or, a Swan with Wings expanded, Argent, beak'd, Sable.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Swans Argent, beak'd and member'd Sable, and Ducally gorg'd, Or.

MOTTO.] *Vix ea nostra voco.*

CHIEF SEAT.] At *Warwick-Castle*, in the County of *Warwick*, 67 Miles from *London*.

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